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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Women Look to Geneva

Jugoslavian Parliament Meets

Spain Sees Expected Disorder

Japan Has a Color Problem

Soviet Transforms Cathedral

Britain Halts Big Flying Boat

AMERICAN women sound a note at Washington that will be heard at Geneva. Eleven national women's organizations hold their seventh annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War and crystallize their ideas and activities. The delegates hear able speakers discuss economic and moral conditions and their bearing upon armaments. The conference commends Miss Mary E. Woolley, member of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, and thanks President Hoover for her appointment. These women expect something specific and important from the Geneva session and seek to unite all American women in a definite undertaking—making their expectation felt.

¶ Jugoslavia takes a step toward government by the people. The new Parliament convenes, ending a three-year period in which laws have been created only by royal decree. King Alexander's address from the Throne emphasizes the need of unity among the six main racial and religious groups. The populace does not enthuse over a Parliament whose members were dictated to rather than chosen by them. Yet there is mathematical reason for believing the people's cause is considerably advanced. Some 400 Senators and Representatives will do more thinking about it than one autocrat.

¶ Spain witnesses riots, strikes and acts of violence. The trouble starts with meetings to urge revising the new Constitution so as to reëstablish the Roman Catholic Church in its previous situation. Madrid suspends business for a day, but the Governor is able to thank the people for preserving order. The Spanish Cortes separated church and state with a single drastic, far-reaching enactment. Diminishing repercussions are hardly unexpected. They are almost the natural order—says history.

¶ Japan may have to choose soon between Red Russians and White. The Tokyo newspapers like the proposal of a nonaggression pact by the Soviet Union. A strong Japanese sentiment favors an independent Manchurian state, in which 200,000 White Russian residents would play an important part. White and Red are antagonistic to each other. In trying to mix intimately with both, Japan would probably bring about a pink situation with the outlook taking on still another color—blue. The brown statesmen are too wise for that.

¶ The Soviet Union transforms Kazan Cathedral at Leningrad into an anti-religious museum. The stately structure, with its many Corinthian columns and rich ikon mosaics, thus shares the fate of its neighbor St. Isaac's. The Soviet leaders are fervent in their singular campaign. They set up a weird image of Deity and then undertake to annihilate it.

¶ Bessarabia emerges toward something like statehood. The former Russian province which went to Roumania at the end of the World War is to be represented by a Bessarabian minister in the Bucharest Government. A native is also made Undersecretary for Commerce and Industry. Bucharest will still be represented at Kishineff, the capital, by General Rascanu, but his status changes. The Bessarabians will no longer see him in the old unhappy light—as the military ruler of what was almost like captured territory.

¶ Bombay, seat of the most vigorous opposition to Great Britain, sees $9,000,000 in gold shipped to London in one day. A total of $100,000,000 in gold has passed from India to England since Britain went off the gold standard. This continuing stream is credited with aiding the recent rise in the pound sterling. The Indian people do not bank their gold, but carry it about in the form of ornaments. Wanting paper currency, they ship the ornaments to the mint at Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi foresaw the value of India's gold to Britain and solemnly begged his people to keep every ounce at home. That $100,000,000 indicates native disobedience—not to the Government this time, but to the Mahatma.

¶ Britain halts work on the huge flying boat being built for the air ministry. The craft was planned as the largest passenger carrier, with six 1000 h. p. engines to drive it 120 m. p. h. Economy may not be the sole motive. With Holland announcing a plane having 10 similar engines and a wing-spread as long as an average city block, the term "largest" was already off the English boat. If the expansion of aircraft continues, Britain, when it resumes work on the huge Cunarder at Clydesbank may see fit to put wings on that still unequaled hull. There's plenty of room in the air—while the room for improvement continues to be the largest room in existence.

Spear of Justinian Found in Turkey

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul, Turk., Jan. 19

HIDDEN for centuries, a spear used in warfare by Justinian the Great has just come to light in the Istanbul military museum. It was found among a heap of rusted weapons.

Incrusted gold images and Greek writing have been disclosed by investigators, cataloguing the museum's neglected treasures. The spear dates back 1400 years.

Einstein Puts Disarmament In New Terms

Would Defeat Militarism by Granting Right to Refuse Service

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Dr. Albert Einstein, the German savant, who is now in the United States, has been expressing himself on the subject of disarmament. In the first place he supposes a city in which all the inhabitants carried daggers for offense or defense. Then he supposes a discussion as to the length and sharpness of the daggers which the citizens should be allowed to carry.

Whatever regulations are made as to the character of the daggers, he contends, will not fundamentally alter the character of the inhabitants. To bring his parable more up to date, one might say that it would make little difference in a lawless city if the gangsters were called upon to substitute five-shooters (if such things exist) for six-shooters.

His point is, of course, that instead of advocating shorter daggers or five-shooters, the forces of the law should have power and authority to suppress wrongdoers. And he thinks such forces hardly exist at present. In consequence, there should be some surrender of the sovereignty of individual states, and some power to impose on them the decisions of an international legal authority.

Cling to Sovereign Right

Yet nationalism holds very strongly to the sovereign rights of nations, and has not yet shown itself prepared to listen to the dictates of any international body. Dr. Einstein puts among the causes which stimulate nationalism the institution of conscription. There are a number of countries which, even in time of peace, call upon all their citizens to train for war. They have no choice. They cannot refuse. Their duty to the state is to be soldiers. In the opinion of the German savant the effect of this kind of militarism is deplorable and tends to foster nationalism.

His proposal is to break down the mentality of militarism by giving each individual the legal right to refuse military service. The proposal is an interesting one, though it must be confessed that at the present stage it is hardly practicable. During the World War conscientious objectors, as they were called in England were generally condemned by public opinion. Their motives were often sincere and it required a certain moral courage to refuse service. But the most severe punishment was meted out to them, because the general opinion was that nobody should try to escape his obligation as a citizen to defend his country in time of need.

Conscription a Tradition

It is to be doubted whether opinion has greatly changed on this point. It would seem to be futile to attempt to persuade the French, for example, that there can be exceptions to the rule of military service. Conscription is a tradition which is founded on unhappy experience, and it would be wasting time at the Disarmament Conference to call it into question. Even under the Kellogg pact, national defense is permissible.

Moreover, the idea of furnishing arms to an international body, which seems to be the logical end of Dr. Einstein's reasoning, is full of dangers and difficulties. An international body would presumably be composed of the different nations, and they might well have varying views as to the origins of a dispute and be reluctant to cooperate in the enforcement of an international decision.

The old problem of who is to supply the forces of order, and who is to control the and command them, presents itself. The execution of such a plan would split on one of the many rocks which lie in this channel.

At Geneva the statesmen will endeavor to reduce armies, which by their strength and the mentality they set up necessarily command policies, and to reduce armaments, which when developed beyond defensive needs may be provocative of war.

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STIMSON LEADS U. S. DELEGATES TO ARMS PARLEY

Gibson to Act at Conference at Geneva Until Secretary Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will head the United States delegation to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva, to open Feb. 2, it was announced at the White House today.

It is understood that Mr. Stimson will not sail from the United States till after the preliminary steps at the opening sessions. That will probably be some time the latter part of February. In the meanwhile Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, will be acting head of the American delegation.

The American delegation goes instructed to maintain a quiet though firm rôle in an effort to facilitate an agreement among foreign nations.

It is learned that strong pressure will be exerted to bring about an agreement that will lead to a treaty limiting armaments, even should such a step produce no immediate reduction of armaments.

The underlying situation is understood to be quite different from that which interested the United States in 1922 and 1930. At the former meetings America had direct responsibilities. It wanted, for one thing, a just naval policy. It sought for terms under which navies should be restricted.

Today, the situation is quite different, inasmuch as the United States has a treaty which covers the entire subject of navies, and, consequently, has no conflict with any world power over the subject.

Further, the United States, it was explained, has no question to argue as to a ratio in comparison with its own armament, since anything that America might do in this line would be of no harm to any power in the world. Today, for example, it was shown, the United States Army is only two-thirds that of the German.

The only questions, therefore, to come before the conference are those in which the United States has no rival or cause for irritation. Therefore, it was said, anything the United States can do to help reduce the armies or navies of other nations, or help in other matters, will be steps toward the good of the world.

The Geneva delegation is understood to be carrying no concrete plan. Six conferences have already taken place and, while a draft has been outlined for a basic discussion, the delegation is only expected to answer such arguments as may come up at the conference.

More Than 17,000 Children Aided By Society in 1931

More than 17,000 children were helped during 1931 by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, according to a report delivered today before the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the society by its retiring president, former Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing. The meeting was held at the society's headquarters, 43 Mt. Vernon Street.

Mr. Cushing contrasted the activities during the past year with those of 1903, the year he first became president of the organization. He showed that 5000 children were helped in that year. Expenses, he said, have grown from $21,000 to $254,000 a year. The staff has increased from 5 to 100 members, while the income from invested funds has gone up from $6000 in 1903 to $64,000 in 1931.

During the 28 years of his term, Mr. Cushing said, the conception of child protection has changed. From an early belief that the society was simply a law enforcement agency has grown the present practice of regarding the work of organizations such as this as social welfare, to improve and correct bad home conditions of children, with recourse to the courts only when absolutely necessary.

Mr. Cushing pointed out that this conception was originated and developed by the society. Receipts of the organization last year fell short of expenses by $52,000, which was supplied by unrestricted bequests, according to the report of Mr. Ralph Lowell, treasurer. Mr. Charles K. Cummings of Boston, was elected president of the society.

BRITISH STOP WORK ON BIG FLYING BOAT

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19 — Work has been stopped on the large six-engined flying boat the Vickers Submarine Company has been building for the Air Ministry, and it is stated the contract will probably be canceled on the grounds of economy.

This craft was destined to be the world's largest passenger-carrying flying boat, driven by six Rolls-Royce engines of 1000 horsepower each at 120 miles per hour. Economy also prompted the decision to close the wireless direction-finding station at Lizard on March 31, which action the Board of Trade announced yesterday. It is stated the revenue provides less than one-fourth of the cost of upkeep.

Diplomats Seek Compromise On Reparations Moratorium

Unconditional Payments Prove Most Formidable Issue Facing Lausanne Conference—Collaboration of Washington Considered Vital

By Cable From The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19—The fate of the Lausanne reparations conference hangs in the balance. Negotiations have now reached such a pass that none of the three countries principally concerned — France, Britain and Germany—wants to hold it but none wants to give it the fatal blow.

The logical executioner is Britain which was responsible for calling the conference. But Downing Street is still uncertain what to do. The original British idea was for a five-year moratorium for Germany on the same terms as at present. The "city," however, pointed out, and so very volubly did the Germans, that this would mean that the unconditional payments due from Germany under the Young plan would continue to pile up to the tune of £33,000,000 yearly as the debt which must ultimately be paid. Thus in five years £165,000,000 would have been added to the millstone around Germany's neck.

The arguments seemed so strong that Downing Street jumped to the other extreme and proposed a simple extension of the Hoover moratorium for six or eight months. The new plan, however, was unacceptable to France.

The French are due to pay an installment on their debt to the United States Sept. 15, and a six-months extension of the moratorium to Germany would therefore leave the French budget considerably on the red side of the ledger. Britain, on the other hand, has nothing to pay the United States until Dec. 15.

It is understood that Britain has now agreed that the six-months period should be extended to a year on the same terms that obtain now. The French seem disposed to accept this, but Germany naturally wants to get relief from paying the unconditional reparations into the Bank for International Settlements. Although these payments go straight back to German railroads as a loan, it is claimed they resemble the last straw on the back of the overburdened German taxpayer.

The German Ambassador saw Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, yesterday and explained Wilhelmstrasse's attitude. Diplomats here and at Paris and Berlin are now busy trying to find a compromise. If they succeed it is expected the Lausanne conference will turn into a meeting of experts to dot the i's of the European statesmen's confession that they cannot settle the reparations question without the collaboration of the United States.

If they fail even to agree on a short postponement of the whole is-

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JUGOSLAV KING GIVES UP RULE BY ROYAL EDICT

First Stage of Dictatorship Ends With Reassembly of Parliament

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Jan. 19—The first stage of the Jugoslav dictatorship established three years ago ended yesterday with the impressive opening of Parliament at which King Alexander read the address from the Throne before the House and Senate sitting together.

The main emphasis of the Jugoslav ruler, who from today ceases to enact laws by means of royal decrees, was on the supreme necessity of national unity, state security and complete harmony among the various racial and religious groups in the land—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Macedonians and Mussulmans.

The message was practically identical with all the declarations made by the Government and the Throne since suspension of the Constitution in 1929, namely that all other interests must be subordinated to establishment of indissoluble unity.

The economic situation was also mentioned and the urgent need of economy stressed, desire for peace with Jugoslavia's neighbors was brought out and willingness to cooperate in reasonable disarmament emphasized.

Though the Parliament was not freely chosen by the will of the people and is compelled to work within the rigid limits of the imposed Constitution and its confining rules of procedure, as well as a whole code of royal edicts, these 400 men authorized to discuss vital matters affecting the common people are certainly expected to move the state toward substituting government by the people for the present absolute régime. The opening of Parliament has, however, roused but little interest in the country.

Legion Seeks Work For 1,000,000 Men

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—The American Legion propounded today at a conference of Legion officials, representatives of relief organizations from 10 middle western states, a program which it hopes will bring prosperity by immediately increasing employment 10 per cent and turning $1,000,000,000 over seven times.

Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national commander, was here. So were Mr. Mark T. McKee of Detroit, executive secretary of the Legion's Michigan section of its National Employment Commission and scores of workers of various state-directed and private relief organizations, including the Governor's relief commissioners of Illinois.

"The Legion hopes to put to work 1,000,000 men who are now unemployed," Mr. McKee said. "We hope their incomes will average $1000 each and that it will be turned over seven times."

Moore Second Time New Jersey Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19—In a colorful ceremony in the new Trenton and Mercer County Memorial Building here at noon today, Mr. A. Harry Moore, of Jersey City, was inaugurated the second time as Governor of New Jersey.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the State Supreme Court in the presence of the judiciary, other state dignitaries and thousands of the New Jersey Democrats who voted to return Mr. Moore to office with a majority of 240,000.

INUKAI PLANS TO DISSOLVE DIET IN TOKYO

General Election Expected Feb. 20—Public Favors Independent Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 19—Preparations have been completed for the dissolution of the Diet on Thursday, following the ministerial addresses. It is understood that the Minseito will not introduce a no-confidence motion and that Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Premier, will enter the session with the imperial decree for dissolution in his pocket. The general election will probably be held Feb. 20.

Press sentiment regarding the proposal of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, for a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact has changed noticeably overnight, a number of newspapers now declaring that it is worth considering. In official sources it is understood that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, will summon Mr. Alexander Troyanowski, the Soviet Ambassador, shortly to rediscuss the proposal, asking for specific details regarding the Soviet proposal.

While anything may happen, competent observers generally are still inclined to consider the conclusion of a pact unlikely, believing that Japan will have little to gain from such an agreement. It is difficult to see how Japan's position in Manchuria could be harmonized with the agreement, if it were similar to the proposed Franco-Soviet pact, as initiated at Paris, unless the pact were implemented with provisions for safeguarding Japan's position on the Asian mainland.

For Independent Manchuria

The tendency of Japanese opinion now is in favor of an entirely independent Manchurian state. Such a state obviously would be a virtual Japanese protectorate from the practical viewpoint, and in any agreement with Russia, Japan would have to treat Manchuria in this light.

The fact that around 200,000 White Russians are in Manchuria further complicates the situation. The Japanese have long been on friendly terms with the White Russians, while the Soviets have repeatedly accused them of anti-Soviet plotting. A section of Japanese opinion now favors using White Russian ex-soldiers as a basis for Manchurian peace preservation bodies. It seems obvious that the White Russians are going to play an important rôle in the future of Manchuria and that their presence will not make easier the general Soviet-Japanese relations.

The vernacular press understands that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, encouraged by the success of the guerrillas, has ordered General Jung Chen to dispatch 7000 troops from Luanchow to reinforce certain guerrilla bands operating along the Mongolian border and has also sent various guerrilla leaders considerable funds. While Peiping may deny such reports, competent observers consider that it is probably true, since the activity of the guerrillas indicates that they are acting under the direction of some definite authority.

Tingchow Yields

Following the expiration of the ultimatum of General Hsi Hsia, Governor of Kirin, General Tingchow at Pinhsien agreed yesterday to accept the authority of the independent Kirin government. It is understood that Mr. Chang Ching-hui, Civil Governor of Harbin, acted as mediator. It is reported that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Heilungkiang leader, has definitely renounced his anti-Japanese attitude. This means that the situation in North Manchuria will be stabilized, and that a Heilungkiang regime can now be organized. It also marks the elimination of the last of the organized groups loyal to Marshal Chang, leaving the outlawed guerrilla leaders as his only supporters in Manchuria.

EUROPE PLACED IN HODGEPODGE BY RACE SHIFTS

Frontier Makers Puzzled by National Boundaries Set by Peace Pacts

TREATY REVISION
Second of Three Articles

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Take some peas in one hand and beans in the other. Drop them from a height onto a corrugated surface and mix thoroughly. The resulting hodgepodge will give a fairly accurate idea of the way the races are distributed among the hills, valleys and plains of central Europe.

Short of pulling them up by the roots and transplanting them elsewhere, there is no possibility of drawing a frontier which would leave all the Magyars in Hungary, all the Slovaks in Czechoslovakia, all the Slovenes in Jugoslavia. Some are situated in fairly compact groups close to, but on the wrong side of, the frontiers. Others are in little territorial pockets isolated from their racial kinsfolk by oceans of other nationalities.

In the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire this area was an economic unit. The administrative frontiers did not prevent trade. And the roads and railways which linked the country districts with their markets and sources of supply of industrial goods had no customs barriers to surmount.

The new national boundaries which came into being at the end of the World War changed all this. Farmers found the towns in which they had been accustomed to sell their milk, butter and eggs separated from them by an impassable wall. Worse still, there was usually no other market available. The railways and roads had been built to serve the needs of the Magyars and the Austrians, not of the Czechs, Jugoslavs and Roumanians.

Today, the situation is much the same as it was at the end of the war—in some ways is worse. A few roads have been built and some new railway lines. There has not been enough money for more. Tariff barriers have gone up rather than down. The land reform in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia has given the peasant a real stake in the land, but lack of capital and lack of markets have left him, materially speaking, little better off than he was before.

The Hungarian remedy for this state of affairs is revision of boundaries. The claim is founded on the right of self-determination which President Wilson promised should be the basis of the peace treaties.

There are today from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Magyars outside Hungary.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Idleness Begins To Bore Children Of Closed Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENCOE, Ill., Jan. 19—Too much idleness is boring, children here have found following closing of schools due to financial difficulties, so they have taken steps to ease the situation.

Not that they could raise money to help the school budget, but they could find ways to keep busy during the enforced vacation which ends Thursday with reopening of the schools.

Some of them have started business ventures. One enterprising boy of 10 years of age notified parents of kindergarten pupils that he was opening a temporary kindergarten, at a rate of 5 cents a pupil each afternoon. He has a number of small patrons, according to Mrs. Gustave H. Rosenau, publicity chairman of the Glencoe Parent-Teacher Association.

A girl of about the same age is teaching first graders. Other lads, admiring their father's business ability, have set out to make money themselves, selling such boy-made products as suet balls for birds, and bird houses.

Members of the P. T. A. and the Woman's Library Club are cooperating in arranging free instructive entertainment for the children.

They Weigh Causes And Cures of War

Above, MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS
Below, MRS. BEN HOOPER

Capitalism Theory Held Unrealized

Time Ripe for Economy Thrust of Bold Arms Cut, Peace Group Advised

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — International economic traffic is jammed because every driver makes his own traffic regulations and tries to enforce his own right of way, Mr. George Soule of New York City, editor of the New Republic, told the seventh annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War here today.

The controls work, he said, on a system of lights devised for the benefit of special private or national interests, self-contradictory and mutually obstructive, leading periodically to incalculable damage to all.

"This system we call capitalism," Mr. Soule said, "but it is far from capitalism as Adam Smith would have understood the term. It does not embody freedom of trade, freedom of investment, unrestricted competition, or the interplay of private enterprise intelligently seeking private gain which he expected would produce a balanced economy.

"Governments place barriers in the way of trade and restrict or encourage investment for political as opposed to economic ends. Private interests combine to maintain prices and limit output. Banks exercise control of credit policies and of currencies. Populations are not free to migrate."

Three Courses

Mr. Soule named three policies to deal with the problem. Only the most impractical idealists, he said, believe it possible to go back to complete economic freedom, abolishing all tariffs and trade restrictions, dissolving all cartels, trusts and valorization schemes, destroying all central banks, cancelling all intergovernmental debts, abandoning all political control of foreign invest-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Jobless Teller in Bankless City Sets Himself Up as 'Money Changer'

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 18 (AP)—An ambitious young bank teller thrown out of a job by the closing of his bank has reached back through the centuries for a method to furnish this thriving industrial but bankless city with a financial oasis.

He is Eddy Groth, who was employed in the closed Hammond National Bank—one of Hammond's seven suspended banks.

Young Groth, much like financiers of old, has set himself up as a money changer, cashing checks and changing money for fees, but keeping within the law by not actually accepting deposits.

He says the system works.

"We did $20,000 business the first day," he proudly relates.

When the last of Hammond's seven banks closed a fortnight ago, Groth, out of a job, looked about for a means to make a living, and at the same time to furnish his bankless city with some sort of financial house.

He interested several influential business men and the chief of police, who promised to supply special protection. Then he rented the quarters of the old First Trust and Savings Bank of Hammond, one of the closed seven.

"The workers and merchants bring in their big bills to be changed and their checks for collection," the youthful banker explained. "We charge them a small fee. We can't accept deposits under the law, but the owners of the checks do not return for their money until they are ready to use it. Meanwhile it is safe in our vaults.

"In the entire city of Hammond, there is no other organization of exchange. In Gary, near by, there is only one bank where there used to be 13. If banks can't operate, we at least can return to this crude but effective system.

"We intend to stay in business until Hammond can have a bank."

The townspeople's faith in Groth's system is evidenced by the names of prominent men on his directorate and the amount of business Groth does—which, he says, daily runs high into the thousands of dollars in collections and changing.

DAWES HEAD OF BIG RELIEF CORPORATION

Hoover Names Former Ambassador for Work of Reconstruction

EUGENE MEYER ALSO AN OFFICIAL

Measure in Conference and Is Expected to Speedily Become a Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Hoover today announced that Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes had been invited to become president of the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and had accepted.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Hoover announced, will be chairman of the board of the new financial institution.

Appointment of other members of the board will be deferred, Mr. Hoover announced, until the legislation establishing the corporation, now in conference between the two houses of Congress, is passed, in order to get the recommendation of political leaders of both parties on the appointments. Mr. Hoover stressed that the board membership will be strictly nonpartisan and that Democrats and Republicans alike will be consulted.

Not to Go to Geneva

Mr. Hoover further announced that since General Dawes will act as president of the great financial structure, he will not be able to serve as head of the American delegation to the Geneva arms conference which leaves immediately. In his place Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has been named to head the group.

Mr. Dawes made a characteristic and brief statement regarding his appointment immediately after President Hoover's announcement this morning. On leaving the office of Secretary Stimson he said:

"What I have to say now is going to be brief. Get out your pencils. I do not consider this a corking job. When one is beginning important work it is not the time for him to talk about it, and when he has accomplished the job it is not necessary to talk. That's common sense. That's all I have to say."

It was only a few days ago that Mr. Dawes announced he would retire as Ambassador to Great Britain, to which post he was named by President Hoover. The belief that political significance attached to the move soon was dissipated, and Mr. Hoover's announcement today indicates more clearly the purpose of the resignation.

Mr. Dawes brings to the big new financial credit organization a nation-wide prestige. He has been long engaged in banking practice. He was Controller of Currency as far back as 1897-1901, and in 1902 organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he was executive head till 1925.

Mr. Dawes took a prominent part in the World War as purchasing agent for the American Expeditionary Forces. In post-war financial work his name was linked with the famous "Dawes Plan," concerning payment of German reparations. In 1925 he was a joint recipient of the Nobel peace prize. He ran for Vice-President and was elected with President Coolidge. Since that time he has been engaged in public work, chiefly as an envoy to Great Britain.

Federal Loan Banks

The conferees of the Senate and the House have agreed on the bill increasing capitalization of the federal land banks by $125,000,000, which is the second major item in the Hoover program and the one likely to be enacted first.

In general, the Senate bill was accepted by the conferees. The chief departure from the bill as originally proposed by President Hoover was the inclusion of an item of $25,000,000 to the $100,000,000 bill first recommended by the White House; the additional sum to be used in carrying on the installments of farmers unable to meet payments on loans secured from the federal land banks.

The feature of yesterday's Senate debate on the finance bill was the refusal for the second time to include states and municipalities within its provisions.

Another bill now on its way to the Senate is the Costigan-La Follette proposal to authorize a direct federal appropriation of $375,000,000 for unemployment relief. This bill runs counter to the Hoover belief that no direct federal grant of relief should be given. Four out of five Senators who composed the subcommittee considering the matter, reported the bill favorably to the full Senate Manufactures Committe, which in turn must act before it goes to the upper house.

PRESIDENCY ASSURED AYALA IN PARAGUAY

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 19 (By U. P.)—Señor Eusebio Ayala, former Paraguayan Minister to Washington, was nominated presidential candidate at the Liberal Party convention today.

His nomination, which is tantamount to election because of the Liberal strength, assures the country of a strong government and a continuation of the present internal and external policies for the next four years. The vote was 94 to 86.

MURRAY FAVORS DECENTRALIZED SCOTS BANKING

Oklahoma Governor Seeks to Put Producers on Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma appeared today before the House Ways and Means Committee and pleaded for a revival of the Scottish banking system to restore easy and safe currency and help the folks who live in the country.

He blamed the international and big city bankers, the Federal Reserve System and Wall Street for the present economic situation and asserted the Scottish system of state banks in operation here until 1875 was needed to bolster the central banking system, or the Federal Reserve System.

The Governor spoke on his bill to repeal the act of 1875 imposing a 10 per cent tax annually on all notes issued for circulation by state banks and similar local financial institutions

The measure would permit state banks to issue notes on commodities held in warehouses and would require that a gold reserve of $1 for every $3 in notes be maintained.

The Scottish system permitted regional bankers to be independent of international and big city bankers, he said, adding that it prevented the central bank system from draining dry the agricultural regions.

One-fourth of the Federal Reserve Board members, he contended, should be producers, manufacturers, transportation men and marketers, including both exporters and importers. He added the opinion that credit should be extended to producers and manufacturers on the judgment of bankers and not under the direction of the Federal Reserve Banking System.

Racial Shifts Place Europe in Hodgepodge

(Continued from Page 1)

And many Magyars are eager to fight for the ideal of a Greater Hungary. It is not surprising therefore that Hungary's neighbors accuse it of secretly arming just as the French and Poles accuse Germany of doing. They speak not only of hidden arms but of hidden expenditure in the budget.

The acknowledged expenditure of the world on armaments is £2,000,000 a day. Hungary spent 145,000,000 pengoes (£5,000,000) in 1930 out of a total budget of 896,000,000 pengoes (£32,000,000). Czechoslovakia's military expenditure was 18 per cent of the whole. Germany spends approximately 18 per cent of its national budget on armaments and pensions.

But for a very large number of countries, the war budgets show only part of the expenditure. However categorically it may be denied officially, there is no doubt the heading "public works" in the Hungarian budget covers a multitude of things that are not public. Similarly the Polish education budget is not devoted exclusively to ordinary education. The social welfare budget of Germany could tell some surprising secrets. So could the nonmilitary budgets of a number of other countries.

Private Forces Organized

Again, while the victorious countries may have as many soldiers as they please, the defeated countries are forbidden to have conscript armies. Each may have only a very modest professional army. Not unnaturally Germany and Hungary have evaded the ban by establishing private semimilitary organizations to supplement their regular forces.

It would be unfair to blame Germany and Hungary. But while they are thus emphasizing the possibility of armed force being used to compel treaty revision, their former opponents can scarcely be blamed for their hesitation in disarming. In both cases what is wanted is not censure, but a reasonable way out.

Treaty revision on the scale demanded by Germany and Hungary would undoubtedly be resisted by an appeal to arms. On the other hand, it is evident that the existing frontiers have not only led to economic warfare, but are tending to a revival of military armaments. European war budgets in 1930 were considerably larger than in 1924. If there has been a reduction since, it is due solely to the economic crisis.

Tunnel Under Corridor

So far no acceptable compromise has been seriously considered although several partial remedies have been suggested. Count Coudenhove Kalergi, for instance, proposed to dig a tunnel under the Polish corridor so as to enable East and West Prussia to communicate without having to cross Polish territory. He has even gone so far as to commission some Swiss engineers to make a survey. But this plan ignores the fact that East Prussia's chief markets were not in West Prussia but in the Corridor itself, on what is now Polish territory.

As regards Hungary, President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia once admitted that certain frontier "rectifications" would be in the best interests of both countries. Pressure was immediately brought to bear on the venerable statesman by his countrymen to withdraw this admission, and the "indiscretion" was ultimately repudiated. It is significant that it had satisfied Hungary no more than Czechoslovakia.

Yet there is no doubt at all that frontier rectifications would be of enormous benefit, not only in the case of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but for all the other new boundaries. Apart from the question of nationality there is the matter of convenience. An English business man whose work is in Kattowice in Polish Upper Silesia lives in the country about 15 miles away. If he motors by the direct road he has to cross the Polish-German frontier four or five times whenever he goes home. It is the same all along each of the lines.

Many Bothersome Formalities

To the Englishman, this is merely a nuisance. To the local peasant it is an economic tragedy. His horse and cart cannot follow the motor car in its 40-50-mile detour. And in most cases there are formalities to be gone through (and dues to pay) every time he croses the boundary. Sometimes he is not allowed to take his goods across at all. Sometimes he even has difficulty in getting permission to till his fields if, as often happens, part of them lie across the frontier.

Frontier rectification, therefore, would be an inestimable boon if carried out intelligently. But the complete solution involves the tearing down of the customs barriers.

There is no sign today of a disappearance of tariffs in Europe. They have been growing for years and still are growing. Nevertheless the only hope of averting thoroughpaced revision of frontiers lies in the direction of freer trade. With the return of a measure of prosperity, the rampancy of nationalism might be mitigated.

What is wanted is some system which will enable trade to function in spite of frontiers. Economics chafes at artificial barriers. It asks that trade should flow according to the configuration of the land, the suitability of the soil for certain crops, the position of the hidden resources of the earth and the facilities for industry.

Frontiers Ignore Racial Lines

PEACE TREATIES BRING MANY COMPLEXITIES

Diplomats Seek Reparations Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

sue to a more auspicious date, the statesmen will have to talk matters over face to face. Decision is expected tomorrow or Thursday.

France Consults Edge About American Views On Debt Postponement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Dispatches received from Paris appear to leave no doubt that the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Walter E. Edge, has been sounded out on the subject of a possible extension of the moratorium on intergovernmental debts.

While the State Department announced today it had received reports of conferences between Mr. Edge and the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, it refused officially to give out the purport of the conversations.

The American Government, it is learned on high authority, has not shifted its viewpoint on reparations and war debts in any way from that previously expressed by President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

From informed circles it is stated that Premier Laval sought information from Ambassador Edge last week prior to going before Parliament and asking for further action for a general European moratorium.

The French Premier inquired the American position. In this respect it is felt here Mr. Hoover's hands are largely tied by Congress. The Legislature gave assent to Mr. Hoover's one-year moratorium lasting until the middle of summer, but it went on record as opposing any further extension of war debts.

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Premier, M. Pierre Laval, introducing his new Cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies today, said flatly that France will not forgo its right to reparations from Germany.

Music

Banister-Moulton Recital

Miss Pauline Banister, soprano, and Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, gave a début-recital in Steinert Hall last night. Mr. Ernest Harrison provided sympathetic and helpful accompaniments for the singer. Miss Banister sang Italian airs, German lieder, "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," and songs in French and English. Mr. Moulton played a Bach Prelude and Fugue, a Paradisi Toccata, a Mozart Pastorale Variée, Couperin's "Tic-Toc-Choc," the first movement of MacDowell's Sonata "Eroica," five Cants Magics by Mompou, Debussy's "General Levine—eccentric" and "Feux d'Artifice," a Prelude, a Valse and an Etude from Chopin, Pittaluga's "Danza de Chivato," Turina's "Los Bebedores de Manzanilla" and Toch's "Der Jongleur."

Five years ago Mr. Moulton, as a boy, gave a suburban recital, in which he revealed a quite exceptional talent. Under wise guidance, he has spent the intervening years in developing his abilities, without venturing another public appearance until now. It is a pleasure to record that these years have been well employed, and that last night he was able to prove that the promise of his boyhood is well on the way to realization

His present accomplishments include a fluent technique, a tone of remarkable purity, a good rhythmical sense, a polished legato, a grasp of structure and a feeling for musical style. These were disclosed to best advantage in the music of the eighteenth-century composers—a fact which in itself is evidence of his musicality.

For his further growth, Mr. Moulton would do well to give particular attention to two closely allied considerations: he should resist the temptation, which is presented to him by his facility, to be satisfied with the merely "effective"; and he should seriously apply himself to problems of interpretation. Perhaps he should not be taken to task on account of a tendency to pounding which was in evidence last night, because he is not the first to be deceived by the acoustics of Steinert Hall. But he is not yet free of a habit of rushing, and it cannot be truthfully said that he has penetrated very deeply into the emotional implications, for example, of the first movement of the MacDowell sonata, that he appreciates fully the wit of his Debussyan pieces or that he can convey at present all the poetry of Chopin. But with the abilities he possesses, there is no reason why these more mature accomplishments should not, with due study, be attained.

Miss Banister revealed a voice of considerable natural beauty and not a little capacity for expressiveness, especially in the lighter types of song. Since she was obviously laboring under a handicap last night, critical comment on such technical matters as tone production, breath control and intonation would probably be out of place.

A large and friendly audience applauded both artists heartily.

L. A. S.

Bach Cantata Club

Last night in Emmanuel Church, the Bach Cantata Club, Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth conductor, gave its only public performance of the season. Mr. Steuart Wilson, English tenor, was the soloist, and during the evening recitatives were sung by Mrs. Amy Browne Townsend, Mr. Charles W. Locke and Mr. James H. Townsend. The program comprised the Chorale for New Year's Day, "Jesu, nun sei gepreiset"; Cantata 95, "Christus, der ist mein Leben"; Aria from Cantata 85, "Sehet was die Liebe thut," and Cantata 34, "O ewiges Feuer, O Ursprung der Liebe."

From a modest beginning, the Bach Cantata Club has grown to proportions which now deserve more careful consideration as regards surroundings. Since the club frankly presents its work as a concert and not as part of a church service, it would seem that both singers and conductor are often placed at a disadvantage in a church edifice, and while it is true that the cantatas were originally meant to be sung in an ecclesiastical atmosphere, it is equally true that the present-day method of offering them is quite apart from the churchly. Thus it happens that the tone quality of the choral numbers is frequently muffled or else dispersed in such a manner that the listener catches but a portion of that which should reach him in rounded measure; yet the portion which "comes through" is finely distilled tone, clear, without brittleness and full without harshness. Of the mechanical details such as attacks, flowing melodic lines and occasionally diction, one may touch lightly, in criticism, emphasizing rather, the satisfactory result in general review. Mr. Woodworth interprets Bach in widely sweeping, broadly conceived strokes, with climaxes logically presented.

Berkshire Playhouse Trio

Last night in the assembly room of the Junior League, the Berkshire Playhouse Trio—Mr. Frederick Tillotson, pianoforte, Mr. Hugo Kortschak violin, and Mr. Emmeran Stoeber, violoncello—gave a recital for the benefit of the building fund of the Cummington School of Creative Work. The program comprised the Beethoven Trio in E flat major, Op. 1, No. 1; Three Nocturnes (trio) by Ernest Bloch, and the Brahms Trio in C minor, Op. 101.

It may not be remembered that the Cummington School, located in the Berkshires, opens its doors to students with a flair for the pursuit of some one or more of the arts, and in many instances offers opportunities for creative work which, through force of circumstances, the average college is unable to duplicate. Officially representing the school, the three members of its faculty presented a program of aptly chosen trios. Vigor, well defined rhythms (occasionally too sharply etched), and a desirable oneness of purpose characterized the work of the performers. One found no solo instrument among the three, but rather a nice blending of tone, except, of course, when the score called for some special emphasis from piano or strings. It was noticeable that clarity of intonation was maintained through the presto passages and that phrasing was intelligently considered. If applause be a criterion, the Berkshire Playhouse Trio was warmly received by an audience which filled the assembly room.

G. M. S.

Motion Pictures

"Explorers of the World"

At the Tremont Theater, on Monday evening, Raspin Productions, Inc., presented "Explorers of the World," an adventure film, directed by Mr. Harold Noice. This is a pictorial record of the travel-experiences of six well-known explorers, successfully assembled and presided over by Mr. Noice, who is one of them.

Mr. Harold McCracken showed views of the Stoll-McCracken Siberian Arctic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. Gene Lamb, formerly of the diplomatic service in the Far East, offered glimpses into remote Tibet and China taken during the arduous Trans-Asia Photo Scientific Expedition for the Chinese Government; Mr. James L. Clark, also of the Museum of Natural History, exhibited some fine living picture specimens of the wild life in innermost Africa; Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Stenhouse of Great Britain took the audience into South Polar seas with his Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition; Mr. Laurence M. Gould, second in command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, gave a snappy account of his part in it; and Mr. Harold Noice illustrated the jolly time he had with the Tariand Indians of northwestern Brazil.

But the exhibition was not so academic in flavor as it sounds. These men are authors and lecturers as well as doers of valiant deeds. They presented the reels of their exploits unassumingly with the most winning, self-abnegatory interest in their work. Each, a prominent figure in his own field, gave place to the next with charming modesty. It was unfortunate that a musical accompaniment in the background, together with the sound effects, in some instances clouded the clearness of their always interesting, sometimes entertaining, remarks.

Fine Arts Theater

This week the Fine Arts Theater is showing "Delphine," a French photoplay with music and native dialogue. The cast:

Colette	Alice Cocea
André	Henri Garat
Papillon	Dream
Delphine	Clara Tambour
Gaston	Louvigny

"Delphine" is a light-hearted confection tossed off in the gay French manner by a well-equipped group. There is quite a little singing about "amour" and "mon cœur," those subjects of such perennial interest to the French, and a little, but not enough, dancing.

Delphine of the title rôle is really the adventuress. Having nothing to occupy her thought but herself and her poodle, she flirts outrageously, even to the extent of carrying off Colette's all-singing-all-dancing husband, André, idol of the Parisian vaudeville stage. Colette, herself an artful minx, with a sufficient dash of the imp in her to prevent her too-too good-looking consort's taking her for granted, rescues the poor abducted man, who is quite miserably bound in service of the poodle, and very glad indeed, thank you, to be released. This is all clearly revealed by pantomime. It is not necessary to understand the language or even to read the synopsis.

Patrons are invited to indicate their choice of repetitions of the year's successes for the Fine Arts Anniversary Week, beginning Feb. 15, when seven of the most popular prize films shown here will be given consecutively.

M. L.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Informal discussion in series on "The Girl and Her Mother," led by Miss Marie L. Donohoe, 7:30.

English Speaking Union: Afternoon reception to Sir Philip Ben Greet and members of his company, 33 Commonwealth Avenue, 5.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, talk on bell ringing by Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, leader of Beacon Hill Bell Ringers, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8. (Public invited.)

Traffic Club of New England: Monthly dinner and meeting; address, "Relation of Sports to Industry," by Bill Cunningham, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

East Boston Home Club: Meeting and lecture on "Homes of Many Lands," East Boston School Center, 8.

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard Chapter, Sigma Xi, Faculty Club, 8. Recital by Mr. Steuart Wilson, tenor, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15. (Open to the public.)

Paelten Pianoforte School: Student recital, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8. (Open to public.)

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Business meeting, reception to new members; humorous readings by Miss Roselth K. Reed, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Meeting, Wilfred Academy, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Washington Bicentennial Commission: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 2, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Jordan Hall—The Ben Greet Players in "Comedy of Errors," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Delphine," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, musical program by Mr. George Millrood, violinist; Mr. John Percival, baritone, and Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Luncheon and meeting, Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers, Hotel Statler, noon.

Luncheon, Fire Chiefs Club, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars: Meeting, talk on "William Blaxton—the First Bostonian," by Mr. Hosea S. Ballou, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women: "Famous Women," pageant; reception, musical program, dramatic sketches; Colonial tea; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Paelten Pianoforte School: Student recital, Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Dartmouth Women's Club: Meeting, Bishop John T. Dallas, speaker; musical program, refreshments, fashion show, historical sketch; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Music

Hotel Statler—Ignaz Jan Paderewski, 11 a. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century wood cuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 18-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 29.

Scheerer Studios, 695 Boylston Street—General print display.

M. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL PLANS DISCUSSED

Details pertaining to the change in the methods of selling cooperative wool are being discussed in a series of meetings this week by the executive committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, held in Boston. The corporation recently set up its own selling department, and took over practically the entire staff of its former selling agents, Draper & Co. of Boston.

Informal meetings were held yesterday and formal meetings began today. The executive committee, which is to supervise the selling of the wool gathered from all parts of the country through farmers' cooperative organizations, consists of Mr. Sol Mayer of Texas, Mr. Frank Lebus of Kentucky, Mr. A. A. Johns of Arizona, Mr. R. C. Elliott of Texas, Mr. James Lemmon of South Dakota, Mr. William Hecht of Oregon and Mr. Roy Clary of Montana.

LICENSE REFUSED TO STATION WLOE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Radio Commission yesterday eliminated broadcasting station WLOE, Boston, from the air when it refused the station's license.

The station, which has operated on 1500 kilocycles with 100 watts power at night and 250 watts in the daytime, was found by the commission to be unable financially to carry successful broadcasting of programs

LASTERS REJECT WAGE CUT

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 19—The Lasters' Union yesterday notified members of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturing Association that the union would not accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Georgina Gerard, Cheshire, England.
Mrs. Ruth G. Cochrane, Manchester, N. H.
Earl Cressy, Beverly, Mass.
E. E. Tibbetts, Englewood, N. J.
Marion H. Tibbetts, Englewood, N. J.
Miss Alta M. Mellen, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. James A. Struthers, Minneapolis, Minn.
James A. Struthers, Minneapolis, Minn.

Telephone Work To Cost $2,962,764

Expenditure of $2,962,764 for construction and plant improvements necessary to meet the demand for service was authorized today by the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at its regular monthly appropriation meeting.

The appropriation aggregates $920,697 for Massachusetts, $267,348 for Rhode Island, $1,595,461 for Maine, $126,138 for New Hampshire, and $53,120 for Vermont.

Expenditures in Massachusetts will go for central office equipment in Dorchester and Winchester and exchange and toll lines in other parts of the state. In other states, the money will go toward installation of dial systems, exchange lines and central office equipment.

MORE TEACHERS PETITION IS DENIED

A petition by the class of 1931, Boston Teachers' College, requesting the Boston School Department to include in its 1932 budget sufficient funds to appoint 100 additional teachers has been denied by the board of apportionment, it was reported last night at a meeting of the School Committee. The committee, it is said, accepted the board's report and will take no action on appointing additional teachers.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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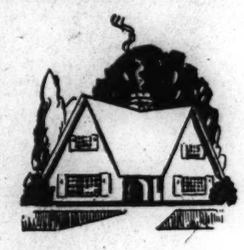
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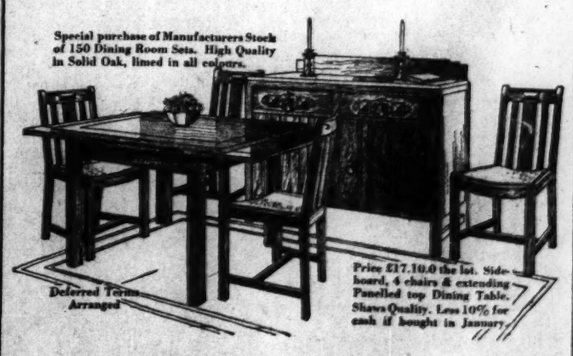
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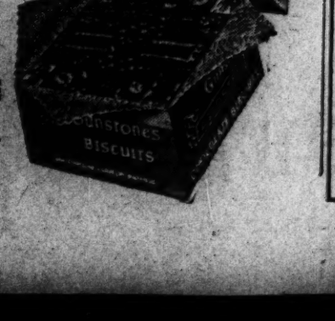


HOOVER SUPPORT IS INDICATED BY DRY CONVENTION

Anti-Saloonists Break Into Applause at Every Mention of His Name

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The dry voters of the nation again will look to Herbert Hoover as their candidate for the Presidency when election day rolls around, according to all indications at the National Anti-Saloon League convention being held here.

Officials of the league have scrupulously avoided any definite party commitment but it has been impossible to disguise the sentiments of the mass of delegates who have broken into energetic applause at every mention of the name of Hoover.

In addition the leaders themselves have made it perfectly clear that unless both parties nominate dry candidates and draw up dry platforms it will be necessary for the organized dry forces to again throw their entire strength into the struggle on the side of strict law enforcement.

Warning to Democrats

The general warning to both parties was accompanied at the convention today by a specific warning to the Democrats by a prominent southern churchman that the church, in the South at least, will again enter the political arena this year, if prohibition becomes a party issue.

The Rev. A. J. Barton of Wilmington, N. C., chairman of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that "the South will not submit to the political domination and leadership of such corrupt and infamous political machines as Tammany Hall," and added: "It will not support any candidate for the Presidency who is nominated on a wet platform or who is himself wet."

In taking this determined stand, Dr. Barton aligned himself with Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, chairman of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, who yesterday took up the gauntlet thrown down by those who have been criticising his political activities in the 1928 campaign.

After his activities were indorsed in a formal resolution adopted by the convention, Bishop Cannon defended "ecclesiastics in politics," on the ground that it is the duty of the church to fight in any form or place and warned political leaders that the southern church will again bolt the Democratic Party, if it nominates Mr. Alfred E. Smith, "or some man he selected."

Have Not Changed Views

"The public deliverances and resolutions which have been adopted recently by the great church assemblies indicate clearly," he said, "that the great Protestant churches and ministry have not changed their views since 1928. Any Raskobian attempt to muzzle southern political ecclesiastics would meet the same response as in 1928.

"Prohibition has no proper place in the national political campaign. The church and its ministry do not desire it to be there in 1932. But if it is forced into the campaign, as in 1928, then the attitude of the church of which I am a member is clearly set forth in the Episcopal address of 1930; 'whenever any institution or organization (and that includes the Democratic and Republican Parties) becomes the friend and patron of the liquor traffic or encourages the violation of the prohibition law, the M. E. Church, South, will be found in the future, as in the past, battling against iniquity and on the side of personal and public righteousness.'

"And this," he concluded, "I believe to be the position which has been taken in resolutions adopted by other great Protestant church assemblies."

Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma brought a new note into the convention last night when he departed from the unqualified dry stand of all previous speakers with the statement that "prohibition will not prove the wisest legal solution of the control of the liquor traffic."

Governor Murray said he had supported prohibition in Oklahoma in the beginning, and now considered it far preferable to its original alternative, the saloon. He said he was unalterably opposed to return of the saloon.

At the present moment he did not believe the American people were ready for any final solution, and recommended it be laid aside "until there is greater thought and deliberate judgment matured in the minds of the people that will lead to an ultimate solution."

The support of the farmers for the dry cause was pledged to the convention by Louis J. Taber, Grand Master of the National Grange. "The farmers," he said, "as I know them from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will stand firm for prohibition. Not that it is perfect; not that it has achieved all that we have hoped for, but because it is the most advanced step yet taken for handling a perplexing age-old problem."

Dr. J. M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol, told the convention he saw a determination "throughout the entire Administration to do the best job that can be done in the law enforcement." He said diversion of alcohol into bootleg channels was declining and "there can be no question of our ability to mantain the present law."

Dr. Doran said fatalities from drinking denatured alcohol have been much lower than in preceding years, "in fact, they have practically ceased as a public menace."

Hawaiian Bills Moving Rapidly

HONOLULU, Jan. 19 (AP)—With a rigorous five-point program before it, the Hawaiian Legislature moved rapidly today to reorganize Honolulu's law enforcement agencies and strengthen criminal laws.

The legislators, convened in special session yesterday, inaugurated two bills to make the police chief and prosecutor appointive instead of elective. The second reading of the bills today is in line with legislative leaders' efforts to push them through in five days—the fastest possible action.

Aroused by congressional criticism of the recent series of major crimes on Oahu Island, the legislators added their own proposals for reform to Gov. Lawrence M. Judd's program.

The territorial Senate must act on the nomination by Governor Judd and Maj. Gordon C. Ross of the Hawaii National Guard to succeed Mr. John C. Lane as territorial high sheriff and warden of Oahu prison. Mr. Lane resigned Saturday.

At a mass meeting last night, called to formulate a social and recreational program as an antidote for crime, several resolutions were adopted. One urged appointment of a crime prevention commission. Another urged that provision be made for policewomen in this city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HONORS WEBSTER

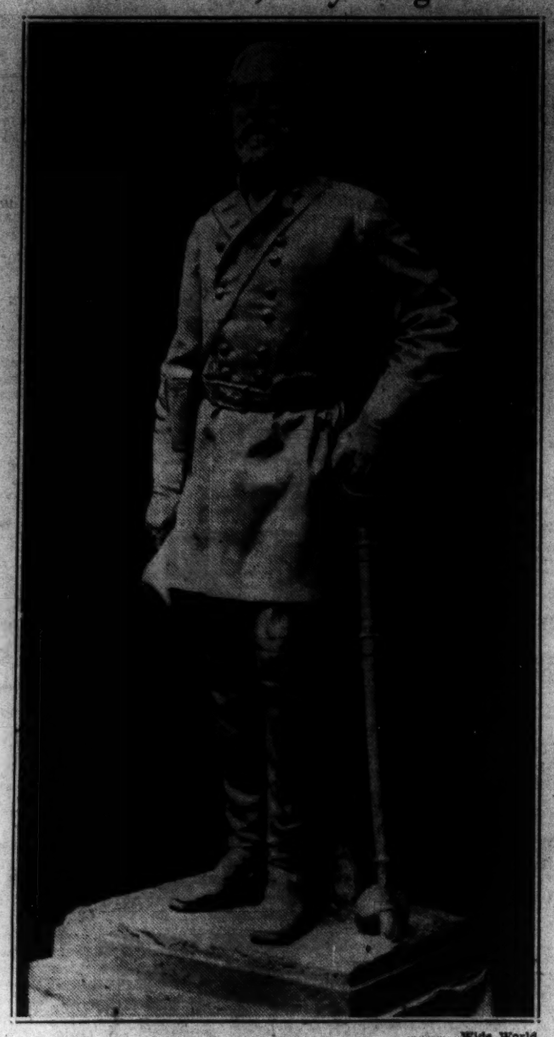
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18—New Hampshire yesterday paid honor to the memory of one of its most illustrious sons, Daniel Webster, renowned orator and defender of the Constitution. The 150th anniversary exercises, participated in by city and state officials, school children and patriotic and fraternal societies, were sponsored by the Concord Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, under the direction of Mr. Earl S. Hewitt.

JOBLESS INSURANCE URGED BY FILENE

Unemployment insurance, if really effective throughout the country, will leave "everyone free to spend and will create demands for all sorts of work that will keep them employed," Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston declared last night. Speaking at the Benjamin Franklin Day meeting of the Credit Union League, Mr. Filene said that it was fear of old age and unemployment that was preventing people from buying.

'The Good, Grey Knight'



Wide World

BRONZE STATUE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

Oaxacan Natives Roused to Seek More Buried Gold

OAXACA CITY, Mex., Jan. 19 (AP)—Following the discovery of a forgotten tomb of a group of ancient Mixtecan nobles last week and the uncovering of millions of dollars worth of gold and jewels, the belief grew among the people here today that further fabulous treasure awaits the excavator's spade and pick.

A party of the Government's principal archæologists has arrived to study the treasure, which is now under heavy military guard.

It is the potential treasure that still awaits whoever may be able to find the lost Mixtecan royal city, however, that has fired Oaxacan imaginations. The present find is outside the true Mixtecan country, and the ancient capital, where the remainder of the Mixtecan kings held court, holds the prospect of discoveries greater than the present one.

The discoverer of the Mixtecan tomb, Prof. Alfonso Caso, said today the principal tomb was the seventh invaded by his excavators and the first to give up extensive treasure.

Excavation work in other places around the king's tomb is being pushed in an effort to turn up further treasure before the work is halted a month from now by exhaustion of the fund and by the beginning of the rainy season.

Evidence that the Mixtecans had a calendar, rivaling that of the Aztecs, was found in the tomb.

Virginians Lead South's Memorial In Honor of Lee

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—The new South and the old South were one today as Gen. Robert Edward Lee, the chieftain of the Confederacy, was honored throughout the vast territory once under the stars and bars.

Virginia, on whose battlefields General Lee waged campaigns which stand as monuments of military strategy, and for whom he labored in peace as in war, took the lead in the observance of the 125th anniversary of its famous son. But from the plains of Texas to the Capitol at Washington, the day was observed by descendants of those who followed Lee in the epochal campaigns from Bull Run to Appomattox.

The old hall of the Virginia House of Delegates at Richmond, the Confederacy's capital, was the scene of impressive ceremonies dedicating a full-length statue of Lee. Robert E. Lee 4th, great-grandson of the General, was named to unveil the bronze likeness, which stands on the exact spot where General Lee stood when he arose to accept the command of the armed forces of Virginia on April 23, 1861. Not since 1904 had the old hall, dating back to 1780, been used for the convening of the Virginia Assembly, which is in session at Richmond. Former governors, members of the supreme court of appeals and Maj. Giles B. Cook, chaplain on the staff of General Lee were guests along with nine direct descendants of the General. Mr. R. Gray Williams, of Winchester, was the orator of the day.

Cut in Harvard Courses Proposed

Recommending reduction of the number of hour examinations required of upper-classmen and in the number of courses required for graduation, Dean A. C. Hanford yesterday submitted his annual report to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

He says that for the best interest of both course instruction and tutorial work a material reduction in the number of hour examinations for all upper-classmen, a special benefit for honors candidates in their senior year, and a reduction of the number of courses required for the degree would bring about a better balance.

Dean Hanford also noted a trend in increasing numbers of students graduating with honors over a period of years, this past year showing a gain of 3 per cent over the previous year. Marked improvement of the class of 1934 over the class of 1933 with more students on the Dean's List, an honor group, and less unsatisfactory records is recorded. The number of dropped and readmitted freshmen who proved unsatisfactory has declined, due to a stricter policy on readmission. Dean Hanford points out that there are still too many failures, largely due to the fact that too many are admitted who from the first stand little chance of making the grade.

CHICAGO AND BOSTON BATTLE FOR SECOND

Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks meet tonight at the Boston Garden in a National Hockey League game that may determine a single occupant of second place in the American division of the standing. The Bruins and Hawks are at present tied, and the locals are favored because of playing on home ice, having a near return to full strength and having won two and tied two in the four games already played this season between them.

Chicago may be shorthanded tonight, with the possible absence of Stew Adams and Johnny Gottselig, two left wings. The Hawks have recalled Pat Shea from the Pittsburgh team, where he had been farmed out, but he has had very little major league experience. Boston will have Eddie Shore, Tiny Thompson and Conney Weiland back in the lineup and since the locals have been making an excellent showing under handicap, it is believed that, with almost everyone back in action, the team will display the customary form.

LONG-RANGE PLANS URGED FOR INDUSTRY

A start must be made on long-range planning for stabilization of employment in Massachusetts, Mr. Henry S. Dennison, member of Gov. Joseph B. Ely's special commission on stabilization of employment, told the Boston Building Congress at the Boston City Club yesterday.

"There are inertia and starting friction to overcome," he said. "The commission has made two specific recommendations, one regarding employment exchanges, the other a five-year program of public works." He outlined the public works program, which would include work on highways and waterways, municipal projects, reclamation, and reforestation.

CAPITALISM THEORY HELD UNREALIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and abolishing all restrictions of immigration and emigration.

The second policy of drifting as we are might carry us into smooth water for a time, but in his opinion it involves more misery with debts defaulted, values of invested capital shrinking as the prices of commodities have shrunk, investments in mortgages and bonds lost, interest rates and rent down, the standard of living reduced and continuation of unemployment.

His recommendation for dealing with the situation is "social economic planning to raise the standards of living everywhere." Such a policy would be an admission that we are committed to economic control but it would go further and say that we cannot endure partial controls in the interest of private or nationalistic gain.

Unrest and War

Mr. Soule was the final speaker in two symposiums on the paradox of "want in the midst of plenty."

Mr. Ernest W. Patterson, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, traced the connection between economic unrest and war. Mr. Paul Kellogg, of the Survey, pointed out that to attempt to exact the payment of impossible commitments by European nations to the United States is a penny-wise policy, when dollars might be saved by utilizing the present situation for a thrust of affirmative policy in the direction of international disarmament which would save all nations many times the amount of dollars involved in scaling down debts and reparations.

Such a thrust would be successful, in his opinion, and he added that America's position as creditor nation carries with it even more far-reaching obligations and opportunities, so that it must stand ready to accept payment for its far-flung credits of a private sort by new loans to provide the debtor nations with working capital, or to accept payments in goods."

The tariff question has ceased to be a one-way street and tariff walls make it impossible to accept payment in goods, said Mr. Kellogg.

Gold Exchange

In order to avoid future economic dilemmas three phases of international financial arrangements should be studied, Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser of the Department of State, told the delegates.

"These are," Dr. Feis said, "first, the operation of the so-called gold exchange system. We have now seen that in difficult times this may cause trouble in the country to which reserves belong and in the country where the reserves are located.

"Second, the size and character of short-term international capital movements should probably be subjected to some control. These movements have been abnormal in size and directed not by usual financial or commercial considerations; they have arisen largely either as incidents of monetary stabilization, or as a result of flight and panic. They tend to become greatest when they are least desirable and most likely to cause disaster.

"It is highly doubtful whether the world should permit the frightened owner of liquid capital to move his capital about on the checkerboard of the world's monetary centers in just such a way as to cause disturbances or to permit capital movements to be directed by political considerations. There is little doubt that the monetary and banking system must take proper heed of the character of these capital movements and that suitable safeguards be imposed upon them.

"Third, there can be little doubt that certain features of banking practice and structure have permitted irresponsibility in the investment of funds across national borders—the same type of irresponsibility that at other periods characterized other speculative rushes in the domestic field. This is already, I believe, in course of remedy."

A declaration has been prepared by the resolutions committee calling upon the disarmament conference "to insist upon the bold reduction of every category of armament indicated by the report of the preparatory commission."

In a letter to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, United States delegate to the Disarmament Commission, the conference says: "Every woman in the United States who believes in a future of permanent peace for the world is rejoicing over your appointment to the disarmament delegation of the United States. We have complete confidence in your intelligence, your vision, and your courage."

President Hoover was thanked in another letter for appointing Dr. Woolley and told by the conference that "the quality of the entire delegation gives us great satisfaction."

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons presided at luncheon, where the delegates present for the first time were told what the preceding six conferences have accomplished, by Mrs. Helen Howell Morehead of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City; Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., recording secretary of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor.

In a series of 10-minute speeches today with Miss Josephine Schain presiding, a group of women described the paradoxes in countries which talk peace while preparing for war and a second group discussed means to diminish war machinery and build peace machinery. The speakers were Mrs. E. C. Carter, Mrs. L. H. Fradkin, Dr. Esther Brunauer, Miss Elizabeth Day, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, and Mrs. A. J. McGuire.

BALTIMORE BONDS SOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Bankers Trust Company headed a syndicate which purchased $4,200,000 Baltimore 4 per cent bonds, due to 1949 to 1961, on bid of 86.75.

Restored Traffic To Boston Harbor Sought by Scully

Improvements, primarily in the harbor facilities of Boston, are looked to as a means of bringing about a revaluation of real estate in the city, according to Mr. John T. Scully, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and director of the Commercial, Industrial and Publicity Bureau, Boston.

Conducting the first of a series of lectures on real estate practices presented under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education at Harvard University last night, Mr. Scully contended that the restoration of discontinued ship lines in conjunction with trunk lines brought into Boston are the immediate needs of development.

For years the fact that Boston is a day nearer Europe than any other port in the United States has been realized, he said. It is now time to obtain private investments sufficient to put freighters and large passenger ships on a regular schedule out of Boston direct to Europe, he added.

The assurance of regular sailings is needed for industries to locate in Boston, where they could haul their products by trucks to the ship's side, in his opinion. Regularity and frequency of sailing out of New York was presented as the reason that 65 per cent of the New England exports leave that port and but 13 leave Boston.

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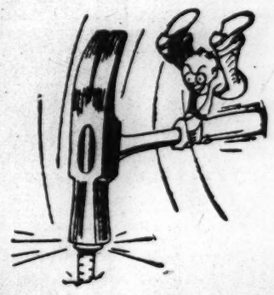

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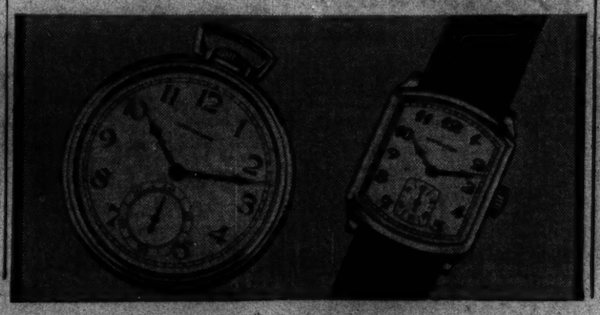

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A. J. THURNBLAD BEATS WESTHUS

Champion Opens Defense of Three-Cushion Billiard Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, title defender, won the opening match in the tournament for the world's championship at professional three-cushion billiards here last night. He defeated Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, Southern sectional champion, by the score of 50 to 32 in 65 innings.

J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., several times former champion, won his initial match from L. J. Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 27 in 36 innings. These two winners may now rest a day while the remainder of the great field of 12 aspirants get started. From now on four games will be played daily.

While the Thurnblad-Westhus match was slow in number of innings, it was a brilliant match to watch. Some spectacular shots were made, and the strings of ciphers were due more to the difficulty of the leaves than to any deficiency on the part of the contestants.

Westhus started off in best form, taking a lead of 9 to 4 in 10 innings. However, Thurnblad stepped out in front in the fourteenth with a high run of seven. Westhus evened the count at 20 in the twenty-ninth frame with his high run, a 4. A single in the thirty-first gave the St. Louis aispirant the lead, but the Chicagoan squared up in the thirty-third and then dashed ahead with a run of 6. Westhus never threatened thereafter. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—1 s 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 s 0 7 0 5 1 0 0 0 x 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 6 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 3—50. Innings—65. High run—7.

Bernard Westhus—0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 s 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 4 s 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0—Total—32. Innings—65. High run—4. S—Safety. X—Scratch. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Layton played aggressively against Kenney, giving the latter no chance from start to finish. He built up a lead of 31 to 20 in 26 innings, with the aid of a run of six in the fourteenth, and then losened up with a cluster of 8 in his half of the 26th. From 39, Layton went out briskley with 11 points in 10 innings. Kenney countered with fair regularity, but could not get by the 4 count, which was high mark in the 30th frame. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—0 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 1 0 1 0 3 1 0 1 3 0 8 2 1 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—36. High run—8.

L. J. Kenney—1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 3 1 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 1 0—27. Innings—36. High run—4. Referee—Charles McElligott.

DETROIT DENIAL OF POWERS TO MANAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 19—Charles A. Hughes, president of the Detroit Hockey Club, which owns and operates the Falcons of the National Hockey League, last night emphatically denied a report from Boston that Eddie Powers, coach of the Boston Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League will replace Jack Adams as manager of the Falcons.

"There is not a word of truth in the report that Detroit is looking for a new manager for the Falcons," Mr. Hughes said.

Although Falcons have won only one game and tied one on the road this winter in 13 played, they have been defeated only once at home.

New York Americans downed them 5 to 2 in the first Olympia game of the season. They have tied three and won eight at home and are only one point behind Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks.

Detroit officials refused to confirm a report that Carson Cooper, veteran right wing player, was to be shipped to Cleveland Indians of the International Hockey League.

Duluth Captures Overtime Session

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	1	7	42	22	28
Chicago	11	3	8	56	33	22
St. Louis	9	3	8	36	36	18
Tulsa	9	2	11	38	46	18
Duluth	9	1	11	45	51	18
Buffalo	5	2	12	20	49	10

(No points for ties.)

RESULT JAN. 18

Duluth 4, Tulsa 3 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19—Gus Forslund's score on Jack Leswick's pass at 10m. 45s. of overtime gave Duluth a 4-to-3 victory over the Tulsa Oilers in an American Hockey League game played here last night.

Merrill scored at 12m. 45s. of the first, Hansen and Acaster scoring for Tulsa to take the lead at the close of the period. Merrill and Leswick teamed to tie and Thorsteinssen took the lead for Duluth. Sheppard's score from Hansen at 2m. 58s. of the third forced the game into overtime. The summary:

DULUTH		TULSA
Merrill, Scott, Lessard, lw		rw, Healey, Marker
Leswick, Thorsteinssen, c		c, Acaster, Sheppard
Forslund, Anderson, rw	lw, Moffatt, Lafrance	
Bergl, Stuart, ld		rd, Hansen
Davis, rd		ld, Trapp, Langlois
Turner, g		g, McCusker

Score—Duluth 4, Tulsa 3. Goals—Merrill 2, Thorsteinssen, Forslund for Duluth; Hansen, Acaster, Sheppard for Tulsa. Assists—Leswick 3, Anderson for Duluth; Hansen for Tulsa. Referee—Cameron McKinnon, Edmonton. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. 45s. overtime.

OREGON FIVE EASILY BESTS IDAHO, 39-26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 19—The University of Oregon basketball team easily defeated the University of Idaho, 39 to 26, here last night. The Lemon and Green quintet took an early lead and was never headed during the contest. Although the visitors gained the tip-off on a balance of the plays, ragged passing of the ball nullified this advantage.

C. E. Roberts '33, Oregon center, was high-point man with 11 points. Capt. W. W. Calkins '32, Oregon forward was next high with 10 points. The summary:

OREGON		IDAHO
Robertson, lf		rg, Wicks, Geraghty
Levoff, Olinger, rf		lg, Lacy
Roberts, Stahl, c		c, Grenier, Hurley
Potter, Rotenberg, lg		rf, Barrett, Nelson
Calkins, Watts, rg		lf, Herman

Score—University of Oregon 39, University of Idaho 26. Goals from floor—Roberts 5, Levoff 4, Potter 3, Calkins 2 for Oregon; Herman 3, Barrett 2, Grenier, Lacy, Nelson, Wicks for Idaho. Goals from foul—Calkins 6, Potter 2, Robertson, Roberts, Olinger for Oregon; Grenier 3, Herman 2, Lacy 2, Nelson for Idaho. Referee—Piluso, Portland.

WEST POINT AWARDS 92 SPORT INSIGNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19—The United States Military Academy awarded athletic insignia to 92 cadets who were members of the West Point football, soccer or cross-country squads last fall, it was announced here yesterday.

The greatest number of awards go to the football players, major A's being assigned to a group of 19 headed by John M. (Jack) Price, captain. The football awards:

John M. Price, Ray J. Stecker, Kenneth E. Fields, Edward G. Herb, Milton F. Summerfelt, Robert L. Carver, Edward W. Suarez, Harley N. Trice, Roy T. Evans Jr., Thomas T. Kilday, Edwin G. Simenson, Norman H. Lankenau, Lawrence J. Lincoln, William O. Senter, Richard T. King Jr., Laurl J. Hillberg, Travis T. Brown, Harvey J. Jablonsky, Peter J. Kopcsak.

CANADIENS RECALL LESIEUR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19 (AP)—Art Lesieur, Providence right defense star, was recalled last night by the Canadiens, who own the player. Lesieur will report to the Canadiens tonight at New York for their game with the Rangers. Gus Rivers, a forward and defense man, will join the Reds in place of Lesieur. Leo Dandurand, manager of the Canadiens, explained to "Newsy" Lalonde, coach of the Reds, that the move was necessitated by a mishap to "Battleship" Leduc.

REDS SECURE JOE CICERO

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—Acquisition of Outfielder Joe Cicero from the Nashville Club of the Southern Association, in exchange for Catcher Johnny Gooch, was announced yesterday by Cincinnati National League baseball officials.

NORTHWESTERN RETAINS LEAD

Remains Undefeated in 'Big Ten' Conference Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19—Northwestern University retained its leadership and its undefeated record in the "Big Ten" Conference basketball campaign here last night with a 28-to-24 victory over University of Wisconsin.

NORTHWESTERN		WISCONSIN
Johnson, lf		rg, Poser
Reiff, rf		lg, Nelson
McCarnes, c		c, Oakes, Wickman, Rewey
Smith, lg		rf, Miller, Steen
Farber, rg		lf, Swan

Score—Northwestern 28, Wisconsin 24. Goals from floor—Reiff 3, Smith 3, Johnson 2, McCarnes 2, Farber for Northwestern; Nelson 3, Steen 3, Poser, Swan for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Reiff 4, Johnson 2 for Northwestern; Poser 3, Swan 3, Miller, Steen for Wisconsin. Referee—J. J. Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—John Getchell, Minneapolis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 19—Assuming the lead at the start of the game and never relinquishing it, the University of Michigan basketball five defeated the University of Illinois at basketball here last night, 28 to 16.

MICHIGAN		ILLINOIS
Daniels, Hudson, lf		rg, Owen
Eveland, Petrie, rf	lg, R. Kamp, Theobald	
Garner, Allen, c		c, Hellmich, Moore
Weiss, Shaw, lg		rf, Bennett, Bartholomew
Williamson, Tessmer, rg	lf, E. Kamp, Fencl	

Score—University of Michigan 28, University of Illinois 16. Goals from floor—Daniels 6, Garner 3, Eveland, Weiss, Williamson for Michigan; Hellmich 2, Owen, Theobald, R. Kamp, Moore for Illinois. Goals from foul—Daniels 4, Williamson, Garner for Michigan; Bennett 3, Owen for Illinois. Referee—A. Lane, Cincinnati. Umpire—J. J. Moloney, Notre Dame.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 19—The University of Indiana basketball team won its first "Big Ten" Conference victory of the season when it defeated University of Iowa here last night, 35 to 27. Driving under the basket for close-in shots, Indiana took an early lead and held it the entire game. The score at the half was Indiana 19, Iowa 10.

INDIANA		IOWA
Hodson, V. Dauer, lf		rg, Filkins
Campbell, rf		lg, Swaney, Valett
Hoffar, Dickey, c		c, Rogers
Suddith, lg		rf, Moffitt
Zeller, rg		lf, Glick, Kotlow

Score—Indiana 35, Iowa 27. Goals from floor—Suddith 3, Hoffar 3, Hodson 3, Dauer 2, Campbell, Zeller for Indiana; Moffitt 7, Kotlow 2, Filkins for Iowa. Goals from foul—Suddith 3, Campbell 2, Hoffar 2, Zeller, Dauer for Indiana; Moffitt 2, Filkins 2, Kotlow 2, Valett for Iowa. Referee—Kearns. Umpire—Feasel, Depaul.

HOCKEY NOTES

A WINNIPEG sport writer takes Toronto writers to task in a mild way for writing that the Winnipegs, Canadian Olympic hockey representatives, are low scorers and implying that there might be doubt concerning the team's strength. He makes known that the opposition in the league is high grade and that recent investigation revealed that many of the opponents were using sticks far in excess of the 54-inch limit, giving them a tremendous handicap defensively. He winds up with the assurance that Canada would be worthily represented.

Harry "Punch" Broadbent is very successful with his Rideaus in the Ottawa City League.

Paddy Byrne, former Kansas City goalie in the American Hockey League, established himself as the "Shutout King" of the circuit two years ago, and returned to the league in the net for Chicago, Saturday, and started off again with a shutout, holding Buffalo, 3 to 0.

Byrne, incidentally, was not permitted to enter National Hockey League competition at the start of this season because of his affiliation with the American League last year, but two players from that organization are now holding down regular places in the Canadian-American Hockey League, which is affiliated with the N. H. L.

The Boston Bruins have never gone through such a series of mishaps and setbacks since their first year, but even with all that, they have lost only two games in their last 14.

Mike Rodden, Toronto sports editor and N. H. L. referee, is busy as an arbiter, having worked a few International League and amateur games along with the major league.

Babe Seibert was forced to take a regular turn on the Montreal defense in the Toronto 6-to-4 game and his performance was highly commended.

Mush March, right winger of the Chicago Hawks, comes from a real hockey family. Four brothers are on the road to hockey fame. Josh is with the Regina Aces in the Saskatchewan League, while Ted, Dick and Charley, who are just in their early teens, play with Sunday school and other sextets in Regina.

BRADY WINS MEDAL ROUND

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—A record-breaking 35—32—67 by Mike Brady, Mamaroneck, N. Y., over the Miami Country Club course yesterday gave him medal honors in a four-ball tournament for golf professionals spending the winter here. Brady's mark was one stroke below the 68 established by Gene Sarazen as he won the Miami open tournament in 1930 and was five strokes under par for the course. Match play starts today.

HORNSBY EXPECTS TO PLAY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19 (AP)—Rogers Hornsby still believes he can do the Chicago Cubs more good as a player-manager than he would do directing activities from the bench. Unless some younger man shows that he can do the work more satisfactorily, Hornsby expects to play second or third base for his team next season.

DELPIER JOINS U. S. TEAM

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Harold Delpier of Detroit yesterday was named a member of the United States Olympic speed skating team, raising the strength of the squad to 14 members. Delpier will compete in the 10,000 meters. The United States team, now training at Speculator, N. Y., will move Thursday to Lake Placid, scene of the winter Olympics, to complete training.

TRAVIS JACKSON SIGNS CONTRACT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 19 (AP)—Travis Jackson, captain and shortstop of the New York Giants, said yesterday he was satisfied with the terms of the 1932 contract offered him and had signed it.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Colby 3, Bowdoin 2.

Yale Club Novices Win Group Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING—FINAL ROUND

FIRST GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Yale Club	2	1	49	21	.900
Crescent Ath C	7	3	47	23	.700
Columbia Univ C	6	4	36	35	.600
Harvard Club	4	6	35	35	.400
New York Ath C	2	8	24	46	.200
Princeton Club	2	8	20	50	.200

SECOND GROUP

City Athletic Club	6	2	38	18	.750
Bayside Tennis C	6	2	37	19	.750
Park Ave Sq C	6	2	35	21	.750
Block Hall Club	2	6	21	35	.250
Fraternity Sq T C	0	8	9	47	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The regular schedule of the first two groups in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship was completed yesterday, promptly on time, with all of the five matches scheduled played fully, not a default being recorded.

In the first group, Yale Club, with its famous bunch of novices who have never played the game before this year, captured the group championship outright, by defeating Crescent Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3, the latter being the only club which could tie them. J. S. Becker, Van Buren Taliaferro and W. Dickson Cunningham, all novices, accounted for the first three victories, with E. D. Gallaudet, the only veteran to come through, winning the fourth victory.

The play of the second group ended in a triple tie, as Bayside Tennis Club scored a clean sweep over the leaders, City Athletic Club, on the Bayside courts, and Park Avenue Squash Club, on its own courts, defeated Block Hall Club, 6 to 1. This will make a playoff necessary, before the regular playoff between the group champions, including the survivor of the New Jersey group, can be staged. These matches will probably be played next week on a neutral court, to be selected by the executive committee. The New Jersey group has two more rounds to play, with Elizabeth Town & Country Club having a lead of two rounds already.

The other matches in the first group found Harvard Club defeating Columbia University Club, 4 to 3, on the Columbia courts, while Princeton Club won on its own courts from New York Athletic Club, also 4 to 3. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS—CLASS C—FIRST GROUP—Final Round

YALE CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. S. Becker, Yale, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—12, 15—11.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—11, 15—12.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, 15—5, 15—7.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale, 6—15, 15—7, 15—10.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Malcolm Scott, Yale, 15—11, 15—4.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale, defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent, 6—15, 15—8, 15—12.

K. B. Meurer, Crescent, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale, 15—8, 12—15, 15—8.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. N. Hynson, Princeton, defeated F. D. Sasse, New York, 15—11, 15—7.

C. S. White, Princeton, defeated P. L. Blake, New York, 11—15, 15—5, 15—2.

C. E. Bunn, New York, defeated Louis Long Jr., Princeton, 15—10, 8—15, 15—2.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton, defeated S. A. Thompson, New York, 15—10, 15—5.

P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, 18—17, 18—17.

Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton, defeated Walter Oertly, New York, 8—15, 15—7, 15—12.

T. J. McCarthy, New York, defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton, 15—5, 15—6.

HARVARD CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia, 15—18, 15—11, 15—3.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard, defeated D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia, 15—11, 15—11.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, defeated L. K. Thomson, Columbia, 10—15, 15—13, 15—2.

E. G. Scarrett, Columbia, defeated M. S. Matluck, Harvard, 15—7, 15—9.

R. W. Ince, Columbia, defeated R. M. Chamberlain, Harvard, 5—15, 15—11, 15—11.

W. E. Connolly, Harvard, defeated V. de C. Lynn, Columbia, 15—6, 15—3.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia, defeated O. D. Wells, Harvard, 15—6, 18—15.

SECOND GROUP

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 7, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 0

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated A. P. Heineman, City, 15—7, 17—15.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Carlton Block Jr., City, 15—8, 15—10.

Rodney Blake, Bayside, defeated J. M. Cowen, City, 15—2, 15—4.

Frank J. Guisti, Bayside, defeated Jules Blecher, City, 15—6, 15—3.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated D. H. Finck, City, 15—8, 15—1.

J. J. Champlain, Bayside, defeated Otto Barth, City, 15—8, 15—12.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, City, 15—2, 15—10.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 6, BLOCK HALL CLUB 1

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 15—9, 18—15.

S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, defeated A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, 10—15, 15—3, 15—9.

A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 18—13, 15—17, 15—10.

Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, defeated P. S. Patton, Block Hall, 15—9, 12—15, 15—10.

J. R. Ward, Park Avenue, defeated D. E. Bartow, Block Hall, 10—15, 15—7, 15—6.

W. A. Forrester, Park Avenue, defeated W. T. Spence, Block Hall, 15—9, 12—15, 18—17.

H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—12, 15—10.

BROWNS BOOK 18 GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—Only 18 spring exhibition games have been scheduled for the St. Louis Browns, according to the schedule announced by Business Manager William E. Friel. The pitchers and catchers will report at West Palm Beach, Fla., March 1, and the regulars will assemble a week later. The schedule: March 19—Buffalo at West Palm Beach; 20—Philadelphia Nationals at West Palm Beach; 21—Buffalo at Fort Lauderdale; 23—Philadelphia Nationals at Winter Haven; 24—House of David at West Palm Beach; 26—Buffalo at Fort Lauderdale; 27—Buffalo at West Palm Beach; 29—Buffalo at Fort Lauderdale; 30—Buffalo at West Palm Beach, April 1, 2 and 3—Minneapolis at Montgomery, Ala.; 4—Birmingham at Birmingham, Ala.; 5—Chattanooga at Chattanooga, Tenn.; 6 and 7—Nashville at Nashville, Tenn.; 9 and 10—Cardinals at St. Louis.

AMATEUR CARD DENIED PADDOCK

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (AP)—Once the world's fastest runner, Charley Paddock, who has been training several months in hopes of staging a comeback by landing a place on the United States Olympics team, today found himself barred from amateur competition. The local branch of the Amateur Athletic Union voted last night to deny the famous sprinter an amateur card. A week prior to last night's meeting, the A. A. U. Registration Committee had investigated Paddock's participation in athletic motion pictures and reports that he had been paid a large amount.

BISHOP RETIRES FROM OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Jan. 19—Richard Bishop retired from the office of president of the Longwood Cricket Club here on Monday evening before a group of about 100 members, who gathered for the January business meeting and to pay tribute to Mr. Bishop, who has given much time and effort in carrying out his duties. A large silver plate was presented to Mr. Bishop from his many friends. Mr. Bishop is dropping his club duties because of the pressure of his business.

RACE IS CLOSE IN SOUTHWEST

Baylor Five Leads With One Victory and No Defeats

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baylor	1	0	1.000
Texas	2	1	.667
Rice	2	1	.667
T. C. U.	1	1	.500
Arkansas	1	1	.500
S. M. U.	0	2	.000
Texas A. & M.	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 19—Further indications that the Southwest Conference basketball race is going to be one of the closest in recent years was shown last week when University of Texas handed the Southern Methodist University Mustangs a 35-to-29 defeat, and Texas Christian University won easily from the Rice Institute Owls, 47 to 22. As a result of the Owls' defeat, Baylor University is the lone team which has a clean record, a victory over the Texas Christians. Rice went into a tie for second place by defeating Southern Methodist University, 24 to 19.

Southwest Conference teams continued to upset preseason expectations when Texas defeated Southern Methodist and the Texas Christians won by a large score from the Rice Owls. Two weeks ago three favorites went down in defeat. Although the Methodists, who were runners-up to the champions last year, were known to have lost much of their last season's strength, critics did not expect to see them bow to the Texas Longhorns. The Texas quintet, by its victory, jumped into a tie for second position in the Conference standing.

Showing a strong defense as well as offensive power, the Longhorns completely outclassed the Mustangs. The Methodists had the lead only in the opening minutes of the game, and during the greater part of the game Texas had from a four to six-point advantage. The score at halftime was 19 to 14, in favor of the Longhorns. W. S. Kubricht '33 led the Steers' attack by accounting for 15 points. John Tullis '32, Texas forward, was second in scoring with 11 points. Capt. Ray M. Johnson '32 was the outstanding star for Southern Methodist. He scored 10 points.

Texas Christian exhibited much of its last year's form in its contest with the Rice Owls. Adolph Dietzel '33, leading individual scorer last season, came within two points of tying the individual scoring record for one game by making 26 points against the Owls. Dietzel and W. K. Schoonover '30, former Arkansas forward, are coholders of the record.

After having taken an early lead and slumped, the Christians forged far ahead of the Owls in the last period. The Horned Frogs led at half time, 19 to 13. Capt. Wendall Sumner '33, Christian forward, was second in scoring with 16 points to his credit. For the Owls, Virgil Dixon '33 and Capt. Jake Hess '32 were the outstanding players.

Several changes in the Conference standing will likely take place after the games this week. Five contests are scheduled, and every team will get into action at least once. Probably the outstanding contest of the week will be between Texas and T. C. U. in Austin, Wednesday night. The Horned Frogs will be the favorites.

Baylor, the Conference leaders, will meet Texas A. and M. in College Station, Saturday night, in a game which will be watched with interest. Although the Bears are top-heavy favorites to win, Baylor athletic teams have always had trouble in defeating the Aggies at College Station. S. M. U. will play Arkansas in Fayetteville Friday and Saturday nights, and Texas will battle Rice Institute in Houston, also Saturday night. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts
Adolph Dietzel, c	T. C. U.	14	5	33
W. S. Kubricht, c	Texas	13	7	33
Wendall Sumner, lf	T. C. U.	12	4	28
Virgil Dixon, rf	Rice	8	6	22
Jake Hess, lf	Rice	7	7	21
C. B. Beard, lg	Tex. A. & M.	4	10	18
John Tullis, rf	Texas	7	3	17
James Sexton, c	Arkansas	6	5	17
W. H. Elkins, lf	Texas	5	5	15
E. B. Price, rg	Texas	6	1	13

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 32, Kan. St. Teach. 21.
Bluffton 35, Findlay 31.
Central Normal 37, N. A. G. U. 26.
Central Iowa 44, Iowa Wesleyan 37.
Defiance 33, Bowling Green 32.
Emery-Henry 28, Lynchburg 21.
Indiana 35, Iowa 27.
Iowa State 37, Kansas 29.
Kansas State 32, Nebraska 20.
Kenyon 24, Capital 20.
Loyola (Md.) 28, Catholic 33.
Luther 45, Dubuque 23.
Marquette 30, Creighton 24.
Miami 45, P. I. Marines 22.
Michigan 28, Illinois 16.
Miss. A. & M. 29, Louisiana St. 28.
Murray Teach. 51, S. Ill Teach 21.
No. Dakota 33, S. D. State 26.
Northwestern 28, Wisconsin 24.
Oregon 39, Idaho 26.
Rice 24, Southern Methodist 19.
Shepardstown 30, State Normal 27.
Simmons 52, Southwestern 32.
St. Olaf 33, Valparaiso 28.
Tulane 29, South 28.
Vanderbilt 36, Florida 32.
Washburn 34, Southwestern 33.
West Kentucky 26, Berea 25.
W. Texas Teach. 34, Texas Tech. 36.
Williams 40, Columbia 34.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS WIN

HOBART, Tasmania, Jan. 19 (By Canadian Press)—South Africa defeated Tasmania in their cricket match, which ended yesterday, by 4 wickets. Scores were Tasmania, 164 and 262; South Africa, 203 and 226, for 6 wickets. The feature of South Africa's second innings was Christy's 108, not out.

YALE HOCKEY PLAYERS DECLINE

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 19 (AP)—Three Yale men chosen as possible substitutes for the United States Olympic hockey team decided today to decline the selection. Dunbar W. Bostwick '32, right wing; John E. Muhlfeld '32S, captain and defense man, and Stewart B. Iglehart '32, center, said too much time would be taken from their practices with the Yale hockey team.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Nebraska Loses To Kansas State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 19—Kansas State College won its first "Big Six" Conference game in three starts last night by defeating the University of Nebraska, 32 to 20. Nebraska scored only one floor goal during the first half, Kansas State leading, 17 to 6, at the intermission. The defense work of Capt. E. L. Auker '32 and F. W. Boyd '34, for Kansas State, featured the half.

In the second half Kansas State ran up a 30-to-12 lead after Capt. G. S. Koster '32, mainstay of Nebraska's defense, left the game on penalties. Substitutions were frequent thereafter. A. J. Skradski '33 led the scoring for Kansas State with 11 points. The summary:

KANSAS STATE		NEBRASKA
Breen, Brockway, lf		rg, Mason
Graham, Skradski, rf		lg, Koster, Lets
Skradski, Dalton, Hanson, c		c, Hartley, Henrion
Boyd, Fairbank, Hasler, lg		rf, Henrion, Boswell, Lenser
Auker, Wiggins, rg		lf, Lunney, Topple

Score—Kansas State College 32, University of Nebraska 20. Goals from floor—Skradski 4, Brockway 3, Breen 2, Boyd 2, Graham for Kansas State; Boswell, Lunney, Topple, Mason for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Skradski 3, Auker 2, Boyd 2, Graham for Kansas State; Mason 3, Henrion 3, Boswell 2, Lunney 2, Topple, Koster for Nebraska. Referee—Gene Johnson, Wichita. Umpire—O. L. Cochrane, Kansas State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 19—A smart, deceptive Iowa State basketball quintet dimmed the University of Kansas's hopes of regaining the "Big Six" Confeerence basketball this season by scoring a 37-to-29 victory here last night in a fast game. It was the first victory of the season for Iowa State and the second defeat for Kansas.

The Iowa State basketeers jumped into the lead in the first 30 seconds of play and never relinquished the advantage throughout the remainder of the contest, being out in front at the intermission, 21 to 7.

Kansas was badly off form, failing to find the basket from the floor until after 10 minutes of the game had elapsed and that was a long shot by L. E. Page '32, who made the only other basket for the Jayhawkers before the period ended.

IOWA STATE		KANSAS
Thomson, lf		rg, Vanek, Casini
Roadcap, rf		lg, Page
Heitman, c		c, W. Johnson
Hawks, lg		rf, Harrington
Ricke, Templeton, rg		lf, O'Leary

Score—Iowa State 37, University of Kansas 29. Goals from floor—Heitman 6, Thomson 5, Roadcap 4, Hawks for Iowa State; O'Leary 5, Page 3, Johnson 2, Harrington for Kansas. Goals from foul—Thomson 3, Hawks, Ricke for Iowa State; Harrington 3, O'Leary 2, Johnson 2 for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

RESEARCH GROUP REPORT FINDINGS

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19 (AP)—Athletes would be forced to present affidavits stating the source of incomes, and coaching positions would be made more secure under recommendations to the University of Wisconsin faculty yesterday by a special committee on intercollegiate athletics.

The report was presented after a year of research, and four of the 22 proposals and recommendations call for action by the Western Conference, of which Wisconsin is a member.

The committee asked that the board of regents of the university be asked to place coaching positions on the same "level of security as that of other faculty members of similar rank," and that the regents "move as rapidly as possible toward adoption of a scale of salaries for coaching positions, similar to other members of the faculty."

It was suggested that the Western Conference require all athletes to make affidavits stating the source of their income, and that intercollegiate games as "contests between student athletes and not as tests of the abilities of professional coaches" be preserved.

The committee also recommended that if as many as four or five members of the Conference adopt its suggestions, that "Wisconsin should stand ready to restrict her competition to such a group."

BOONE'S MARK BEST IN INTERNATIONAL

Official batting averages of the International League for the 1931 baseball season reveal that Isaac Boone, Newark outfielder, had the circuit's highest mark, that of .356. Just four ten thousandths of a point behind Boone was Raymond Pepper of the Rochester club and property of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals. The third regular on the official list just released is John Gill of the Baltimore club.

Pepper, despite the fact that he trailed Boone, was the batting star of the league. He scored the most runs, 123, made the most hits, 233, the most three-base hits, 20, most singles, 162, went to bat the most times, 655, and tied with Gill for most total bases on hits, 340. Gill totaled the greatest number of two-base hits, 46, and struck out the most times, 84.

Joe Hauser of Baltimore was the home run king with 31, Marvin Olson led in sacrifice hits with 26, while Walter Gautreau, Montreal, drew the most bases on balls, 108.

Reading led the clubs in batting with an average of .287, just one point better than Newark. Rochester, which won the pennant, placed fifth.

Bobsleigh Team Includes 20 Men

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The American bobsleigh committee, dispairing of finding enough snow over which to conduct its trials, yesterday delved into the record books and selected 20 men to represent the United States in the Olympic bobsleigh runs down Mt. Van Hoevenburg at Lake Placid in February.

Three two-man teams and a like number of four-man combinations were named to compete in the international games. Their names will be filed with the Olympic Committee by Jan. 21, but the final lineup will not be until after the North American championships at Lake Placid, Jan. 29-30. Only two American sleds are permitted to compete in each Olympic event.

The two-man bobs will be selected from teams captained by J. Hubert Stevens, Jack Heaton and Henry Homberger. Stevens captained the team which won the North American championship in 1931. Heaton has been the driver on the sled which won the European championship the last three years.

Homberger, who engineered the construction of the $200,000 perilous run, also will captain one of the four-man bobs. As driver of the Saranac Lake 1931 team, Homberger set a new world's record of 1.52 on the Olympic run last spring. His two-man team placed second in the 1931 North American championships.

The other four-man teams will be piloted by William Fiske, who led the Americans to victory in the 1928 Olympic winter games at St. Moritz; and either Hunter Goodrich or Henry Grayson Martin. Goodrich's team, a lightweight combination, will have the preference, providing he competes in the North American championships.

Following the trend of the Olympic Committee to cut expenses, wherever possible, the alternates were selected from members of the other teams.

WALKER CUP GOLF SET FOR SEPTEMBER

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Walker Cup golf match will be played in September, H. H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association, said late yesterday, when informed on arrival here that the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews had accepted the bid.

President Ramsay said the exact rules and members of the team aside from Francis D. Ouimet, who already has been chosen captain, will be announced following the meeting of the United States Golf Association, May 1.

He expressed surprise that there had been any question regarding the holding of the international match next fall.

HARVARD ELECTS TWO

The Harvard freshman hockey team will be captained by Francis H. Bacon of Belmont and the second varsity sextet will be led by Charles Y. Wadsworth '32 of Winchester. Captain Bacon prepared at Belmont High School, and plays left wing for the Crimson freshmen, while Wadsworth attended Phillips Exeter Academy and is a defenseman.

F. Keetley Rises To Third Place

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19—The six goals scored Saturday by F. Keetley for Lincoln City, a team in the northern section of the third division of the English Association Football League, bring this player into prominence in the race for individual scoring honors for 1931-32. Keetley has jumped into third place in his particular section of the league and is now only one goal behind the second man, Thomas Bamford, Wrexham, who is nine behind Keetley's clubmate, A. Hall.

The name Keetley is quite renowned in English football these days, for three of the four famous brothers are well up in the goal-scoring race.

France Re-shuffles Radio Mart

Only a Crack in the Door for U. S.—Light When Needed—Outlaw Radio—Victoria's Static

EXPORT business often means a difference between profit and loss to a manufacturer. Exporting to Europe has been the bright spot on the radio manufacturers' horizon for the past year or two. Now France has practically turned over most of its importing of radio sets to Holland and Germany. Thus three-quarters of the American-French market is eliminated.

The decree was sudden, its details offering no logical reasons for the act. The number of tons of radios for total import is restricted to 154.1 monthly. The division of this market is as follows:

	Tons
Holland	79.2
Germany	50
United States	16.8
Britain	4.6
All others	3.7

American radio receivers have been so very successful in France that American importers and French dealers were rather expecting something to happen although nothing quite so radical as this. The American Embassy immediately protested and further protests are expected from Washington. Mere restriction of trade is not the essence of their protest. What they cannot understand is the tremendous shift of privilege to Holland and Germany.

Light at the Right Time

During these dark days of winter, lights must come on early in offices, schools and factories. Depending upon someone to perform this function an in-between period occurs where people work in poor light until the darkness becomes more apparent. Then again there are cloudy periods of the day when darkness comes for a few moments and goes again before anyone has noticed it except to be somewhat conscious that they are making a greater effort to see things.

All this is eliminated with man's latest glass-inclosed servant, the photo-electric cell, a device which is sensitive to changes in light and has been used to operate various types of robots. One of these cells, properly connected, can now be installed in any home, office or factory. As soon as the darkness hits a definite point the lights automatically come on and will stay on until the dark period has passed. This is done without any human attention, and the cell is so sensitive that the exactly right time for turning on the lights finds this silent sentinel "on the job." Of course, arrangements are provided whereby the lights may be turned off completely if desired.

Congressional Broadcast

The President of the United States has often been heard by the people. Only once have the people, however, heard a President speaking before a joint session of Congress. That was President Coolidge's address in 1927. George Washington, first President of the United States, whose bicentennial is being widely celebrated this year, will be the reason for the second of these unusual broadcasts. On his 200th birthday, February 22 of this year, President Hoover's address before a joint session of the House and Senate will be broadcast throughout the United States. It will also go out on short wave so that listeners of other nations may pick it up if they are equipped with such sets.

Judge Robinson Resigns

Radio in the United States is controlled by a commission of five men. Noted for his good work on this commission has been Judge Ira E. Robinson representing the second zone. After four years' service he has just retired from this post to resume the practice of law in Washington. The most likely successor of Judge Robinson is Col. Thad H. Brown, general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, an Ohio Republican. Others who have been proposed or mentioned for this position are Ellis A. Yost, Chief Examiner of the commission, and William D. Terrell, Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce.

'Outlaw' Radio Stations

Quick to take advantage of modern conveniences such as speed boats, airplanes and fast automobiles, have been the bootleggers in the United States. A less-known activity has been their quick adoption of another modern eliminator of time and space—radio. Many "outlaw" radio stations are being used by liquor running groups on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf seaboards. In recent months federal operatives have successfully prosecuted a number of liquor rings for using radio to bring their illicit cargoes into safe landings. Ten cases are now pending in the United States courts. Such violations cannot succeed long for a transmitter is too easy to locate once its presence is suspected.

Tying-Up Hawaiian Isles

When you reach for a telephone you can have the Hawaiian Islands these days. Short-wave radio has brought this famous Pacific possession of the United States within the length of the arm. Even the islands themselves are interconnected by radio using the newly developed ultra short waves. Strangely enough, both the ultra short-wave inter-island system and the Pacific mainland-to-island system were perfected about the same time, and went into operation almost simultaneously.

Ultra short waves are as far below the short-wave band as that band is below broadcast section of the spectrum. Pioneering on these ultra short waves was first done on the French radiotelephone to the Island of Corsica. Last year experimental telephony on the same wavelength was successfully carried out across the English Channel.

Having the beam qualities of light, these waves are at the same time unaffected by daylight or darkness and are practically staticless. They carry exceptionally well up to distances of 30 miles, which is plenty for interconnecting the Hawaiian Islands.

Victoria Out After Static

Man-made static is no respecter of persons. Neither is it a respecter of nations. The latest country to seek elimination of this despoiler of radio reception is Victoria, Australia. This static is caused by various electrical machinery and motors, traffic signals, etc. Once the interfering machine is spotted, it can be filtered and made harmless, although continuing its electrical functions as before.

The Victorian Radio Association with the Post Office Department recently conferred on this subject. It was decided that public utility property such as electric transmission lines, electric trains and street cars, were the worst offenders. Since these concerns have staffs of engineers they can eliminate this trouble.

The Post Office Department has no power to control machinery which produces such noises. However, the state authorities could easily pass legislation to deal with faulty electrical equipment as has been done in the United States where such ordinances are in effect in many cities and towns. A fund is being established in Melbourne to defray the cost of remedial measures.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo; Joe Mitchell Chapple.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Talk, Harold Noice, explorer.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Piano Recital, Miss Doris Estey.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Huismith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Wayne King's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Golden Touch."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds; male trio.
7:30 Boston English High School Alumni.
8:00 NBC, Voters Service; addresses.
8:30 Melody Speedway; orchestra; quartet; piano novelty.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Charles F. Kettering; orchestra.
10:15 Penta Tango Troubadours.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Paramount organ, Roland Pemerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:30 "Bob" Pierce's Melodies.
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Interview; Eleanor Talcott, songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets; soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Helen Morgan; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

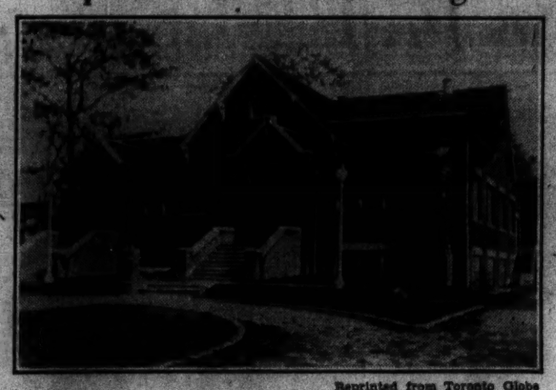
WAAB, Boston (1420kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist; interview.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, orchestra.
6:15 Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery: Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Call-Bams Co-eds.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 Jack Miller and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 The Crimson Trio, vocal.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
5:00 Francis Broughton, tenor.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Spanish Renaissance Design



Reprinted from Toronto Globe

FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, TORONTO

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Malcolm Beveridge, tenor.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, The Lady Next Door.
4:45 p. m.—Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Matinée Dance.
3:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
3:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches Program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club Luncheon; speaker, Roy Chapman Andrews.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

TORONTO—Upon dedication of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, at 245 Beech Avenue, this city, articles relating the history of the church and describing the edifice were published in five local papers, the Toronto Globe, Smiles, Mail Empire, Daily Star and Evening Telegram.

The Globe account follows in part:

"The organization of this church began as the Christian Science Society of Eastern Toronto with a small membership in 1921. In two years' time the society's progress warranted the assuming of the responsibilities of a church.

"During the early history of the church, services were held in the Masonic Temple, Balsam Avenue. In 1928 the organization moved to the present location, the building having been remodeled to meet the requirements of a Christian Science church.

"The corner stone was laid on July 14, 1928. During the short period of three years all indebtedness has been wiped out.

"The building, of Spanish Renaissance design, is of red brick, trimmed with stone and erected on a lot 150 by 100 feet."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate west to south winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

New Hampshire and Maine: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight in north portion; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, possibly with light snow in north portion.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain or snow in north portion Wednesday; rising temperature late tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, becoming southerly and increasing Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	34	58	Montreal	16	38
Bismarck	18	24	Nantucket	34	52
Boston	36	54	New Orleans	52	68
Buffalo	30	38	New York	32	54
Calgary	50	78	Norfolk, Va.	40	64
Charleston	26	32	North Platte	30	44
Chicago	14	28	Philadelphia	38	58
Cincinnati	28	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	72
Denver	34	58	Pittsburgh	30	40
Eastport, Me.	24	44	Portland, Me.	30	46
Hatteras	48	68	Raleigh	36	64
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	32	46
7p.m.Jan.18	74		St. Paul	22	22
Helena, Mont.	34	46	Salt Lake City	28	36
Huron, S. D.	32	32	San Francisco	48	52
Jacksonville	54	78	SantaFe, N.M.	38	42
Kansas City	38	44	Seattle	44	48
Key West	72	76	Tampa	60	80
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	34	58
Memphis	40	52	Wichita, Kan.	44	46
Miami, Fla.	68	74	Williston, N.D.	18	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 19.
B—Maximum Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:12 p. m., Wednesday 8:25 a. m.
Height of tides 6.9 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

HAMPTON QUARTET HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 19—The Hampton Institute Quartet will again sing this year at the famous Canterbury Cathedral, in England, it is announced, following receipt of a letter of invitation from Dr. Hewlett Johnson, dean of the cathedral. The quartet will appear in the program of the Canterbury Festival in June.

VALUE OF IMPORTS SHOWS GOOD WEEK

Another good week was recorded by customs officials in the valuation of imports for consumption for the period ending Jan. 16, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector. Only four times since these statistics have been compiled, starting last October, has the weekly figure exceeded the latest tabulation. Value of imports for consumption for the week was $1,578,201, while value of imports for warehouse was $89,627.

ROCKEFELLER CITY TO GET MAINE STONE

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—More than 50,000 cubic feet of gray Deer Isle granite, quarried in Stonington, Maine, will be used for base courses and exterior trim of buildings now being erected in the Rockefeller City.

A granite contract for the first four buildings, including the 70-story central tower, has just been awarded to the Deer Island Granite Corporation, the builders of the development announced yesterday. The quarries have a daily capacity of 1000 cubic feet of sawed granite.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

Lounging Pajamas and Negligees

$6.95

usually 10.50 to 16.50

This is a big value. You save from three dollars and fifty-five cents to nine dollars and fifty-five cents and at the same time secure a smart, stylish garment—new, fresh, never before shown at retail.

—There are pajamas with printed quilted jackets,
—Crepe de chine pajamas with velvet jackets,
—One-piece pajamas of flat crepe,
—Pajamas with plain quilted jackets,
—Satin negligees,
—Negligees of new splashy prints,
—Satin pajamas with velvet jackets,
—Pajamas with plain silk crepe coats.

Negligees in pastel blue, coral and nile. Pajamas in black and red, black and blue, black and green, and tricolor combinations.

6th floor

W. V. SLOCUM
Furrier

Annual
January Clearance Sale
Our Entire Fur Coat and Scarf Collection

Reductions 25% to 50%

Why not invest *NOW* while the furs are at their lowest!

Garments made to order at substantial savings. Just received fresh lot of Eastern Minks, 1932 catch. Mink Coats can be ordered at amazingly low prices!

647 Boylston Street, BOSTON
(opposite Public Library) OUR ONLY STORE

OUR GREATEST
Marked Down Sale
For Limited Time Only
All $12.00 and $12.50 SHOES
For Men and Women
$9.45
DR. SAKLAD SHOE SHOPS
INCORPORATED
Room 302, Mark Cross Building
145 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Telephone HANcock 7539

Take time to play!

A FEW days out for rest and recreation means new zest with which to tackle the problems of today. At Chalfonte-Haddon Hall you'll find everything you need . . . and more. A bracing sea air, exercise . . . golf, riding, squash. And a fully equipped gymnasium in the hotel.

Plenty of diversions. Entertainments. Sports in the Auditorium. . . . The Boardwalk.

And in the background the comfort and informal hospitality of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. A place where service is developed to a fine art. A place where you can completely relax. A place where it's possible to let the world go by. Make it a point to come for a week, or even a week-end, some day soon.

Special rates assure you of real 1932 value. Write for information.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in our block.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

SALE! ONE WEEK ONLY

the famous HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

$1.50 BEFORE THE SALE
$1.50 AFTER THE SALE

Special at $1.00

3 Pairs for $2.85

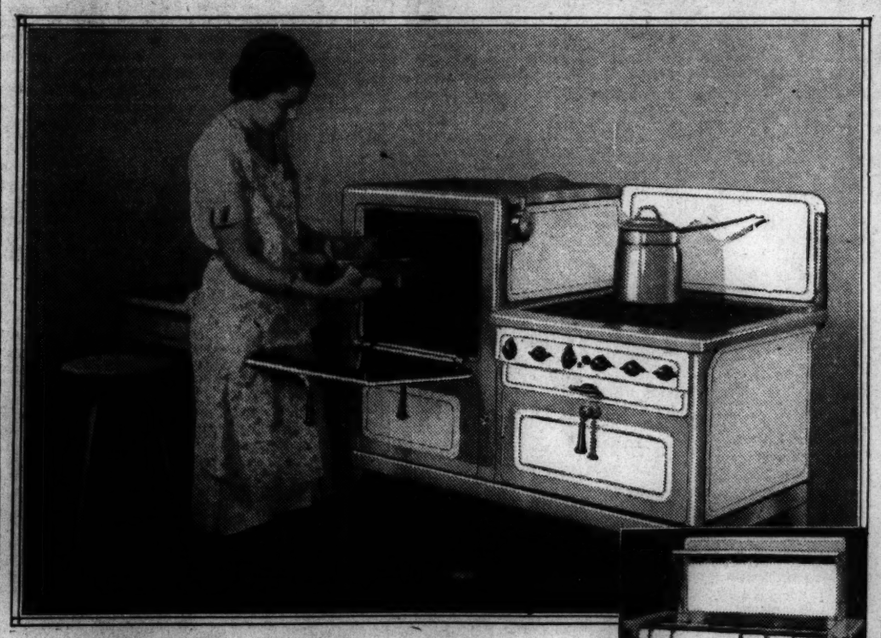
SERVICE CHIFFON

the famous HOLEPROOF *colors*

HOLEPROOF SUNLIGHT STARLIGHT FOGGY DRIFT CLEAR BURMATAN

It took months of planning with the manufacturer to arrange this event . . . and obviously it's so special that the time must be limited. We're able to offer these savings for one week only. Time enough if you don't delay. All our Holeproof fans know that these offerings are excellent values at their regular prices. They know, too, that the Holeproof label is an assurance of quality. That's why we urge you to make an immediate selection . . . before a complete assortment of sizes and colors is impossible. Be sure to get all you need right away . . . the price goes back to $1.50 in one week.

NOYES BROS.
127 Tremont Street, Boston
Mail Orders Filled



Every JANUARY *we have this great*

Gas Range Replacement Sale!

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR OLD RANGE

ATTRACTIVE LOW PRICES

A Whole Year to Pay if You Wish

TAKE advantage of this great sale to modernize the work-shop of your home with a new gas range. Improvements in design, style, convenience and economy and such unique features as automatic heat regulator, time control, large, roomy insulated ovens, automatic lighting, warming compartments and utensil drawers make cooking with the new gas ranges easier, faster, surer, better. Latest models in leading makes on display at all our offices. Come in and see them.

JANUARY ONLY

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
100 Arlington Street Boston, Massachusetts

Telephone HUBbard 7600—connecting all offices

New England Products Sale

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Last year First National Stores distributed over $22,500,000 worth of New England raised and manufactured products

Underwood's Clams	2 Lge Tins	19c
Underwood's Sardines	4 Tins	25c
Vinegar FINAST FULL STRENGTH CIDER VINEGAR	Pt Bot	8c
Statler Tissue	3 Rolls	19c
Richmond Relish	Pt Jar	21c
Timber Lake Syrup	Pt Bot	15c
Brown Bread	2 Cans	27c
Touraine Patties Choc. Peppermints	Lb Box	27c
Coffee Rings Box of 2 for 29c	each	15c
Educator Toasterettes	Box	23c

BAKER'S COCOA
For 152 years Baker's Cocoa has been manufactured in Dorchester, Mass. From a small business it has grown to be one of the world's important foods. Every housewife knows the importance of having Baker's Cocoa on her pantry shelves.
½ LB TIN 13c

FI-NA-ST or B. & M. BAKED BEANS
For many years Portland, Maine, has been the home of Burnham & Morrill Baked Beans. These delicious beans are baked in brick ovens as New Englanders know how to bake them. Finast Baked Beans too are also baked in New England brick ovens. They also contain that delicious flavor which comes from slow baking in brick ovens.
2 LGE TINS 29c

Rumford Baking Powder
Providence, R. I., has seen Rumford Baking Powder grow from a small business to one that now stands in the eyes of New England housewives as a truly fine and necessary item in the home.
½ LB TIN 15c LB TIN 29c

Lux 2 SM PKGS 17c LGE PKG 21c
Lux is known throughout the world for its importance in washing fine fabrics. It is manufactured in Cambridge, Mass., and has been for years.

Lux Toilet Soap
Lux Toilet Soap is another member of the Lux family and its quality as a toilet soap is known the country over. 3 BARS 19c

LIFEBUOY SOAP
Manufactured in Cambridge, Mass., and known throughout the country. 3 BARS 17c

MORE NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS

Moxie	(Contents Only) Bot	15c
Marshmallow Fluff	Lge Can	23c
Finast Macaroni	4 8 oz Pkgs	25c
Gorton's Haddock Chowder	Can	10c
Underwood's Clam Chowder	Lge Can	27c
Gorton's Fish Cakes	Can	13c
Rinso	Lge Pkg 22c 3 Small Pkgs	25c
Sawyer's Blue	Lge Bot 20c Small Bot	8c
Finast Ammonia	Qt Bot	25c
Red Cap Ammonia	10 oz Bot	10c
Red Cap Window Wash	Pint Can	21c
Red Cap Metal Polish	Pint Can	21c
Old Trusty Dog Food	Lge Pkg	35c
Gillette Blades	Five in Pkg	40c
Richmond Toilet Tissue	6 Rolls	25c
Wax Paper 80 sheets to a package	3 Pkgs	25c
Household Brooms	Each	39c
Malted Breakfast Cereal	Pkg	22c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce Sm Can 10c	Lge Can	19c
Finast Brown Bread	Can	15c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash	Can	25c
Elmwood Chicken	3½ oz Jar	39c
Elmwood Chicken Broth	2 Cans	29c
Plymouth Rock Gelatine	Pkg	14c
Minute Gelatine	Pkg	12c
Minute Tapioca	Pkg	11c
Round's Cocoa	½ Lb Can	25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Women In Editorial Chairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME idea of the various types of newspaper work in which women have been successful may be gained from the figures in Editor and Publisher International Yearbook of 1930. Although these cover only higher posts on larger newspapers and are therefore incomplete, we learn from them that the ratio of men to women in motion picture criticism stands 276 to 81; in column writing, 255 to 55; in book reviewing, 228 to 107, and in direction of editorial pages, 724 to 2!

The disparity between the ratio in the field of editorial writing and in the three other categories, reveals a curious thread in the history of American newspaper women. Why, with women reporters a commonplace and femininity a doughty force in the ranks of the book, motion picture and dramatic critics, are only 2 out of 726 editorial chiefs women?

Until the publication, in 1926, of Genevieve Jackson Boughner's "Women in Journalism" and Ethel M. Colson Brazelton's "Writing and Editing for Women," women as editorial writers had been discussed only once in an American publication. This phenomenon occurred on Aug. 8, 1914, when the Literary Digest printed an article, "Women Journalists in England and France," dealing with the interpretative newspaper writing of European women. Twelve years later, Mrs. Boughner confined her comments on feminine leader writers to a single sentence. Her colleague, however, devoted an entire chapter to the work of women in editorial writing.

As Interpreters of World Events

Mrs. Brazelton is the first to write the story of women pioneers on the editorial page. Her roll of the shock brigade includes the names of Jeannette Gilder of New York, Gertrude Black of California, Lilian Whiting of Boston, Kate Field of Washington, Mrs. "Amber" Holden, Elia W. Peattie, Caroline K. Sherman, Margaret Sullivan, and Mrs. Mary Abbott of Chicago. Mrs. Brazelton, herself confessing to having written editorials for the Chicago Tribune and Herald while still a girl, tells of the work of Alice Johnstone, a young Arkansas woman, who now and then wrote editorials for the Chicago Inter Ocean; and of Mary O'Connor Newell, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who actually broke into journalism with her editorial study of the huge business trusts, just then becoming important.

Details of the work of this advance guard are meager. Probably many of them, like Mrs. Brazelton and Miss Johnstone, wrote only occasional editorials. But it is known that Margaret Sullivan, at least, gave all of her time to her newspaper's columns of opinion.

Mrs. Sullivan did interpretative writing in the 70's and 80's. As a member, successively, of the editorial boards of three Chicago papers, the Chronicle, Times and Times-Herald, she analyzed the current history of her day with brilliant, incisive editorial comment.

Today, some 20 years after her passing, Mrs. Sullivan is still listed as one of the few full-time women editorial writers American journalism has known. The group in which she was a daring leader did its greatest work in making women "contributing" factors in modern editorial columns. Investigation in 1931 brings to light only three feminine editorial writers who do not have to gather as well as interpret the news: Miss Anne Rankin of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, and Miss Amanda Miller of the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury-Herald, both of Editor and Publisher International Yearbook listing; and Mrs. Lucy Rogers Hawkins, who in 1929 terminated a two years' management of the editorial page of the Evanston (Ill.) News-Index. This information does not include a survey of the smaller or the weekly papers.

A Double Task

In the office of the Scripps-Howard Alliance at Washington, D. C., Ruth Finney works hard at her double task of reporter representing the far-western group of Scripps-Howard papers, and as editorial writer extraordinary on the subject of power.

Miss Finney began producing editorials a dozen years ago when, as city-hall reporter on the Sacramento (Calif.) Star, she became interested in the political problems of that city. A transfer to Washington six years later sharpened her interest in editorial writing and she began accompanying many of her news dispatches with interpretative editorials. She has specialized in the subject of power, following with her editorials the Teapot Dome and other trials. Exceptional is Miss Finney, according to Mr. Lowell Mellett, her chief, because she can "present a cogent argument . . . over electric power in such a manner as to make it readable and understandalbe to the average reader."

A thousand miles north of the Scripps-Howard Alliance in the office of the Chicago Comet sits Mrs. Alice Bourke, ably representing that army of small-newspaper journalists whose influence upon reader opinion is none the less decisive because they combine editorial writing with reporting, book-reviewing, and headline writing.

Six or seven years ago, Mrs. Bourke resigned as one of the Chicago Tribune's ablest reporters, to publish the Comet, a community paper in the southern districts of Chicago. Besides dericting the news and financial policies of her paper, Mrs. Bourke personally took over the job of writing the four or five editorials which appear in it weekly —lively, succinct analyses of Chicago problems.

Broadening Horizon

Ruth Finney. Alice Bourke. Perhaps to tell of their careers is arbitrary, for there are a hundred or more like them scattered over the country; "part-timers" in the editorial department, who spend their spare hours not around an editorial board discussing weighty problems of policy but on the street, rounding out the front page. Well known in their ranks is Mary Davison, editor of the Carthage (Ill.) Republican; Margaret Daney and Blanche Rose of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade; Lena May McCauley of the art staff of the Chicago Evening Post; Ruth Hanna McCormick who directs the editorial utterances of the Rockford (Ill.) Republic, which she owns, These and many more, whose names are not easily procurable to document their story, but whose work is persuading newspaper readers the country over that editorials can be and will be written by women.

Women's intellectual interests are increasingly more political and social, increasingly less confined to artistic and literary fields. Already there are a few women who serve as editorial chairmen; a few more who devote all their time to interpreting the day's news; and many who give over some of their working hours to denouncing demagogues and diagramming tariffs. Woman is proving her fitness as an abstract thinker, as a human being capable of philosophizing not only on her own problems but on the dilemmas of civilization. Give women journalists, a gram more of experience, a pound more of self-confidence, a more spacious politico-economic background, and the editorial room will be held alone by the male journalist no longer.

Dining Room in the Washington Home of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. Inset—Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Introducing Isabel Anderson

By KATHARINE CROSBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline, Mass.

THE Japanese boudoir is on two levels. The room is semicircular, with the fireplace midway of the flat side. Three or four steps down is the lower level, a sort of curved pit facing the fire. The walls of the room are paneled with gumwood, there are sliding paper screens —shoji—instead of doors, and the turquoise-tiled fireplace is surmounted by a carved wooden Buddha sitting in a mass of carved wooden clouds. Black-and-gold lacquered furniture dominates the varied oriental bijouterie of the room, and flame-and-gold embroideries flung over the pit-rail add color.

A curved seat follows the low wall of the pit, facing the fire and the Buddha. A small table with a silver breakfast tray stands on the white fur hearth rug. Close beside it is another small table with a diminutive red typewriter. Between the two, that no time be lost, sits a small woman in a blue negligée, nearly submerged in a swirl of manuscript. She is Isabel Anderson—Mrs. Larz Anderson — of Washington, Brookline, and to some extent, the world. A feminine, modest and most unassuming person, she has achieved a Croix de Guerre, an LL. D., social distinction and a happy home.

The Japanese boudoir is at "Weld" the Andersons' country house in Brookline. She would like to finish breakfast. For there is the book. There is always a book, and it is always the "last one."

"No more!" she says, firmly.

Then she and Mr. Anderson go traveling off to some unknown corner of the earth, and there is so much that is new to tell about it that she simply can't resist the urge to write another. This one is her latest, "A Yacht in Mediterranean Seas," with visits to certain isles of Greece where tourists seldom go. The next one—well, it may be about French Indo-China and the Island of Bali. After that—time will tell. They haven't been to Australia yet—

A Typical Morning

"The morning is really the only time I have to work," she says. This is a sample morning. Breakfast and the book have become inextricably mixed. But the book is gradually coming to the top, when a sort of processional begins along the upper level of the room. Most of the entries start with a discreet tap on the shoji, which then slides back and admits, we'll say, a footman in blue and buff livery with silver buttons. He has the morning mail on a silver tray. The establishment requires a dozen or more servants, but Mrs. Anderson never has a regular secretary. Putting the letters aside, she returns to her typewriter and taps down several words. She uses the well-known forefinger method, somtimes frivolously called the hunt-and-jab.

The footman having passed, and a sentence and a half having been transcribed, a maid comes in. Over her arm is a new frock, just arrived. Madame inspects it casually between nibbles of toast, and returns to her typing.

Then it's the housekeeper. She wants a moment of Madame's time to discuss the purchase of new linens for the town house. Madame sighs, but politely discusses the linen. That done, she finishes the toast and pulls the typewriter nearer. Now she will get to work.

Half a page accomplished, and the butler is at the shoji. Are there any special orders for the day? She has to stop and put her mind to that. Dinner, with some guests—she doesn't know just how many, perhaps four. She is lunching in town. But there will be some people out for tea—not over a hundred and fifty, she is sure. In the garden, if it is warm enough. Very good, Madame, and exit butler.

By now it is nearly time to dress for town, but she manages to finish the page between phone calls. Twenty books! And that, in a manner of speaking, is the way they have been written.

When there is something demanding special concentration or special haste, she has worked in the middle of the night, "after the house has quieted down." But she has learned to write with people talking all around her. Interruptions seldom interrupt her, just glancing off the surface of her mind.

The Claims of Washington

It is practically impossible, however, to get any writing done in Washington. Anderson House, their home there, is one of the places never overlooked by the megaphone man in the sight-seeing bus. Royalty has often been entertained there, very much in the grand manner, with all the rules of precedence meticulously observed and footmen in livery lining the grand staircase. It is all very gracious and very beautiful. But living there as one must live in such a house leaves no room for "extras."

Mrs. Anderson has not a trace of the "society manner," either in speech or behavior. She is gentle, friendly and a little shy, for all her poise. At ease among her friends, she is full of life and sparkle, with a keen—though always kindly—humor, and an infectious hair-trigger laugh. Social values seem not to exist for her at all. Her attitude toward people is quite uncritical. She likes them or she doesn't, but neither money nor position influences her feelings toward them Her servants are devoted to her, and she keeps them for years; some have been in her family for generations. Little kind impulses are forever occurring.

For years her husband was in the diplomatic service; he was successively secretary in London and in Rome, later Minister to Belgium and finally Ambassador to Japan. A man of fine and courtly presence, he comes of an old Cincinnati family, is a grand-nephew of Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame and a cousin of Nicholas Longworth.

She Loves Unbeaten Tracks

It was while he was attached to the embassy in Rome that he first met Miss Isabel Perkins, only daughter of Commodore Perkins. She was there for the winter, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, in the course of her first tour of Europe. They were married soon after her return to this country, and it has been a remarkably happy union. Mrs. Anderson's mother was a Weld, a family that made maritime history in New England, with its famous Black Horse fleet of clipper ships.

Because of Mr. Anderson's connections they have been able to gratify their love of travel in a way that wealth alone would not have made possible. They are entertained in palaces that remain mere names to other travelers, and are shown sights that only the elect may see. But they have also an inborn delight in unbeaten tracks, and while twice —and twice only—they have sailed on cruise ships (around Africa and around South America) the rest of their traveling has been quite individual and according to their own ideas.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about Isabel Anderson is that, after all she has seen and all she has done, she is never bored. Every day is a new day and not just another one. Every experience is a fresh one.

One has to know her only a short while to realize that, while she has always had money, she would know how to find happiness in totally different circumstances.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUNDREDS of Massachusetts club women and junior girls will participate in a mammoth celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, which will be staged by 30 state organizations, Feb. 6, in Symphony Hall, Boston.

Choruses from the clubs will take a leading part with representations of 200 women from all parts of the State. Junior clubs will assist in the great spectacle of homage to George Washington in word and picture.

A brilliant feature will be the parade of the presidents of the many state organizations with their attendant flags. There will be a Saturday morning performance for the school children.

Massachusetts women are also interested that Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Washington, presidential commissioner and past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will attend as guest of honor.

Mrs. William Larrabee, President of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, in a message sent through the columns of the Iowa Club Woman, condenses her suggestions for organized endeavor into three verbs—to simplify, to unify, to amplify.

Mrs. Larrabee wishes to simplify, as much as seems to be at all consistent with the smooth running of all the parts, the machinery of clubdom. There is a feeling among many thinking women that the machinery of organization has become cumbersome; that keeping it in running order requires the time and energy which should be devoted to the products of that machine as expressed in service and achievement.

To facilitate this simplification Mrs. Larrabee has this year omitted several committees which have been functioning in the state federation in former years. These are committees whose work she finds is being adequately cared for in other ways. Some committees whose initial work was largely that of research or tabulating information have the work so well in hand that one woman, instead of several, may now carry it on.

To unify means to Mrs. Larrabee that there shall be no duplication or overlapping of effort; no department whose duties are, even in part, a repetition of work being done by some other department or group. To this end she has reduced the number of departments in the federation from nine to six.

When Mrs. Larrabee speaks of amplification she does it in these words: "To amplify by adding our contribution to the needs of today. . . . We are starting a new year. Let us not do it in terms of depression or business instability and increasing crime, but in terms of opportunity greater than ever before—an opportunity to keep up the morale of the home—an opportunity to keep high standards of living in the community and to become intelligent voting citizens of our nation.

"Let us remember always our aims, at first to learn and to know higher ideals and to translate them into our lives. And later an organized group who are actively engaged in promoting projects for the betterment of life in relation to the home, the community and the nation."

Recruiting Workers for the Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO WISE students of educational problems and far-seeing leaders in the trade fields, it has long been apparent that too many young Americans were preparing for the white-collar occupations. Any examination of questionnaires sent out to pupils in the upper grammar grades of a great city like New York reveals that most of the girls in the decade just past expressed the ambition to be a secretary. The popular desire for office work, of course, was stimulated by opportunities during the inflated years of prosperity and likewise by some private business schools, whose solicitors combed the highways and byways for prospective students, persuading parents in the untrained classes with the promise of a job on their daughter's graduation.

One of the benefits of the problems growing out of the last year is that they have tended to reveal our mistaken emphasis on commercial training and our past failure to recognize vocational opportunities in the trades and other wholesome fields. Continuation schools, particularly in New York, have taken advantage of the unemployment situation to bring home to the masses the opportunity for vocational guidance and training that lies at their very doors. Last spring the board of education began definitely to set in motion forces that would tend to keep young unemployed women from wasting too much of their time haunting the offices of fee-charging employment agencies. As a result, many began to take advantage of enforced idleness by attending classes in these neighborhood training centers or—if their capabilities warranted—by enrolling in a more specialized school like the Central Needle Trades School. Frequently, while taking class work, they received some measure of employment, as these schools are cooperating with the trade organizations, which not only sponsor certain courses but afford employment outlets.

Continuation Schools

What kind of women enroll in the continuation school? In training, they range from girls and women who may have reached only the upper grades of grammar school to those who are graduates of a commercial school or even a college. Most of them, however, are facing the need of immediate employment. Some are stenographers dropped off from the tide of white-collar workers; others are bookkeepers who have been displaced by machines. Then there are teachers who cannot get a position; and there are countless women who are the wives of unemployed professional men. The teachers and college graduates are likely to enroll with the idea of getting free training in the commercial department of the continuation school. Principal and vocational workers generally discourage this tendency to train for the overcrowded office field, but find professional women loath to enter the trade classes. A few, however, awakened to opportunities in the trades, may be found at the Central Needle Trades School (New York), as instanced by a university graduate who is taking a course in millinery.

After all, women who look at vocational fields with an open mind will find that in point of remuneration, the trade job compares favorably with that of the office. Many stenographers now are working for $18 per week and are staying overtime at the request of the employer. As a matter of fact, the wage most frequently quoted in the want columns is $12 or $15 per week, while occasionally one finds instances like that of an accounting firm which advertised recently for a stenographer at only $7. Without going into statistics, one has only to turn to the continuation schools to learn comparative facts for other occupations. Here they not only train but guarantee positions to women who qualify as power operators; and they promise good opportunities for those learning counter work in cafeterias and taking training as waitresses. Positions for power operators have been found ranging from $12 to $26 a week, while openings in food houses are found to be paying anywhere from $12 to $15 a week. Through such results with vocational and employment service, the neighborhood schools are demonstrating to the public that there is a way out of the white-collar debacle. Moreover, they are continually enlarging their constructive efforts in new fields, as instanced by the school which is installing an experimental beauty parlor, which doubtless will prove a boon to the married woman in need of part-time work and desirous of training in a field offering a flexible and almost unlimited outlet.

Courses Offered

Opportunities in training for those ambitions to succeed in the trades are to be found at the Central Needle Trades School, which coöperates with committees of farsighted employers and employees in the various trades. Here students may take courses in dressmaking, millinery, underwear manufacturing and tailoring, combining training in school with employment in industry. Short unit courses also are offered to adults as well as employment service. It is interesting to note that this is the only school in America where courses are offered in the various branches of the fur trade. The courses that offer the surest outlet for immediate employment just now are those in garment-machine operating, underwear operating and millinery design.

Inasmuch as the millinery trade is today one of the most prosperous in the country, continuation schools are directing many women into millinery and novelty courses. As early as May, 1930, the vice-president of a prominent millinery company wrote to the Central Needle Trades School that the millinery trade was looking to the school "for assistance in attracting girls back into our industry." His prophecy then that millinery after a period of simplicity of style was "coming back into its own, and would produce a real demand for hats requiring skilled handiwork," was fulfilled last fall. Employers, to take the case of the flower and feather trades alone, have sought traned workers. The head of one old reliable house dealing in curled ostrich feathers told me that he could have used 50 more women, but dared not undertake the responsibility of employing untrained workers. As it was, his business has employed many women who worked in feathers years ago and who returned last fall to carry the family over an unemployment period. Some of the women with children through doing piecework at home have earned as high as $18 a week, while others in the shop have averaged about $35. One employer well known in the feather trade told me that many of his skilled women made as high as $75 weekly on the piece basis.

EDNA CLARINDA McKNIGHT.

Night Photography

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who has been in a room when flashlight photographs were being taken with flashlight powders has experienced the unpleasant after effects of fumes and smudge that filled the air, and the startling explosive noise that accompanies the set-off flash. A great many more delightful and desirable pictures would be taken at night if it were not for the annoying odors and vapors that hang about after the flashes have been set off.

It is pleasant to know, then, that there is now available an electric flash that completely incloses all the odors which in the past attended the taking of flashlight photographs. Perhaps even better than that, it is noiseless. This feature eliminates the startled, staring expressions that so often mar the usual flashlight photograph.

With this electric flashlight lamp, practically the same simple methods followed in daylight photography out of doors can be applied to the taking of photographs indoors at night.

The electric photo flash lamp is built, in form, exactly like an ordinary electric light bulb, having a standard screw base; inside the clear glass is plainly visible a substance that looks like crinkled tinfoil, but which is really thin aluminum leaf. The bulb is partly filled with oxygen; and an asbestos disk, lead wires and a thin filament coated with flashing primer are part of the outfit. After the flash has been set off, the aluminum leaf disappears and the bulb cannot be distinguished from an ordinary electric light bulb that has been burned out.

Using this electric flash is very simple; the bulb is screwed into any convenient lamp socket in front and slightly above the posed subject and flashed by turning on a single switch.

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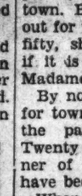

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THE HOME FORUM

Waking Hours

WHENEVER my bull terrier has had to suffer from insufficient exercise during the day, she insists upon making up for this in the early hours of the morning. If she fails to awaken me by a vigorous shaking of herself as she steps from her basket, she prods her nose into the side of my bed until I respond. Then I switch on the light, fetch her collar and give her the liberty she demands. I cannot wait up for her; for, more often than not, she rambles around outside for as long as twenty minutes. Sometimes I have dozed off again before the door bangs open and the brisk pat-pat of paws heralds her return. She promptly gets into her basket and, after circling round, head to tail, several times, she flops down with a pronounced sigh. This leaves me wide awake. It is all very well for "Merry," but it wouldn't do for all masters! My clock tells me it is nearly half-past five. Its click-clack sounds particularly loud—almost rudely playful—in the morning stillness.

Now I extinguish the light, and there is the usual influx of conflicting thoughts. I should now be up and doing. I think of those personages who have reached the peaks of success in public service where work is incessant. I think of artists and writers of distinction whose achievements indicate their tireless enthusiasm for work. I see those beacon lights of the past, their long hours, long days of concentration and intense activity. I see that honest industry is really true living. These men and women are waking beings, alert, and not given to sloth.

Now Procrastination repeats her wily words. You may lie another hour at least. You cannot burn the candle at both ends. You work when others play—besides, it is dark and you must be economical with the electric light. Above all, it is bitterly cold this morning. This mental struggle halts when I hear the muffled roar of an Underground train. Perhaps there are numbers of workmen aboard it, bound for the new housing estates, or returning from the night's work in newspaper-land. Or the train may be proceeding citywards, empty save for a few charwomen bound for the offices. I ruminate over the strange variation of human circumstances.

Presently, another train sounds over the clear morning air. Judging by the prolonged rattle, it is a goods train on a neighboring line. As the sounds fade away, the inward argument is resumed. There is much work to be done. I should rise—but it is so cold. It will not matter just to stay another half-hour. By this time, a faint strip of light has appeared below the window blind. I still lie sensitive to the morning sounds, like a live microphone. The clock has now been ticking monotonously for half an hour or so. Outside all is tranquil with the breaking of dawn.

Now a sound reaches my ear and thrills me as none other. It is the musical chord of a ship's horn. It is repeated—only just audibly. My heart fills with rapture. A picture of a stately liner, steaming slowly down the Thames to the sea, glows and shimmers in my mind with all the television of true inspiration. It is just possible that this is a merchantman entering the Pool of London, but I prefer to think it a trim passenger giant signaling its departure for some distant country. I become conscious of myself lingering here, and then I think of those who may be leaving Britain for new ventures, maybe beyond the Mediterranean—Africa, Egypt, India or the Antipodes. I lean against the deck-rail with those who have risen early, and watch in the cold, gray light the slow-moving panorama of Thames' shores, forests of ships' masts, smoking funnels, factory chimneys, deserted beaches. To starboard, I see the veiled contours of the Kentish uplands; to port, the vanishing flats of Essex. With gathering speed, the liner overtakes a convoy of lighters on tow, and here and there a brown-sailed barge or lone fishing smack tacks silently by. I can hear the foam-crested waves, swishing against the massive bulk of the ship. It is au revoir to chilly England.

My vision of river and ships fades out and I "come to earth" at the noise of the milk roundsman. I have heard the clock for over an hour now, and it is half-light. The sound of the cartwheels grinding on the gritty surface of the road, the brisk steps of the pony, become louder as they draw near. There are halts at intervals, and the clinking of bottles as the driver and his boy hurry from door to door. Now they have arrived at my house and there are footsteps up to the door. There is a pause which reminds me that the man is trying to decipher my note for eggs. A startling shout follows and I marvel that this noise is often slept through.

With the advent of day, the noises of suburbia rapidly increase. In the flat above the little maid is rattling the fire grate; a little later she descends to the cellar to fill her scuttles. A few more moments of calm and the argument for sleep or work is resumed. Alas, sleep has nearly proved victorious when the most exciting of all morning sounds is heard. The rat-tat becomes louder. It is the postman. Will he pass my door? No, he is here! I rise with a sudden and determined effort, and take to the cold—to daylight—to the letter-box—and the clock strikes 8 a. m.

R. R.

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Helsingfors the Original

Helsingfors displays a very clearly marked and vivid personality of its own—a strange, freakish personality that is alien to the rest of Europe, something that suggests the Japanese, or the Oriental, or the Egyptian. It rises from the sea like an enchanted palace on the pages of a fairy book. The long silhouette of buildings on the north side of the harbour, is dominated at one end by the massive dome of the Nicholas Church, and at the other end by the more fantastic Byzantine cupolas of the Russian Church. In walking through the town one passes rapidly from the sober, practical, German matter-of-factness of Norra Esplanadgatan into the elegant classicism of Senate Square and of the Parliament, Bank, and Archives group behind it, and then into some bizarre modern quarter such as the Skatudden, or Boulevardsgatan, with its fantastic skyline of domes, cupolas, and spires, its quaint balconies and perilously overhanging windows, its enormous granite portals and pillars, and its extraordinary decorations. . . .

The originality and variety, and sometimes the eccentricity, of its modern architecture is one of the most interesting features of Helsingfors. . . .

A walk through the Skatudden, however, is as interesting as turning over the pages of a picture-book. The richly varied sky line, broken by turrets, minarets, and gables, reminds one of some fabled city of the East. The street corners present no sharp, stiff angles, and remarkable ingenuity has been displayed in their various treatment. Here the corner has been simply rounded, here it has been doubled, here again it has been cut away at the foot, and overhangs perilously above. Sometimes this overhanging portion is supported by a single pillar of granite. A remarkable pillar of this kind, supporting the building like the leg of a table, is to be seen at the top of Lotsgatan. The usual material is brick covered with plaster, supported upon a lower course, or lower storey of granite.

The plaster work has afforded endless scope for decorative treatment. A keen appreciation has been shown for the value of blank surfaces, and ornament is introduced sparingly to relieve an arch, or the supports of a balcony, or bay window. Almost all the flora and fauna of Finland have been drawn upon for motives. Over one door swims a procession of swans; a row of owls supports a bay window; here a bear's head forms the keystone of an arch, and here a squatting frog; here again is a frieze of oak leaves with acorns, of dandelions, or of pine-cones and needles—in a door the glass panel is designed in the form of a spider's web, and on the wooden panel of another has been carved a knot of mice.—A. MACCALLUM SCOTT, in "Through Finland."

Song for a Summer Day

Does anybody
Want to go with me
Vagabonding in the sun?

Down a little road,
Climb a rock fence,
Knock down a rock,
Put back a rock,
Run across a meadow,
Lie on a haystack,
Just be lazy in the sun.

Does anybody
Want to go with me
Vagabonding in the sun?

REBECCA CUSHMAN.

Thomas Hardy at Home

GOING out in a southerly direction from the ancient town of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, one travels on a Roman road and passes, near the boundaries of the town, the well-kept ruins of a Roman theater. Not far away on the right hand rise the huge escarpments of Maiden Castle, or Mai-dun, the most elaborate earthwork in England, made by an unknown people in comparison with whom the Romans were but recent comers to this island. There is an air of great antiquity and olden grandeur upon all the region. Gone now are the little winding lanes with tall hedgerows, the parks of rich men, and the moss-grown hamlets that adorn inner England. In these last few miles of its southernmost trend England is getting ready for the sea, taking on something of the sea's monotony and width and solemnity. The trees are fewer and farther between than elsewhere; the land lies or climbs or softly falls away in vast billows of earth, almost featureless, utterly simple, open to clouds and stars. It is such a place as a man would love to dwell in who feels that the simplest and oldest things are best.

A mile from Dorchester one comes to a small house on the left of the road, standing back from it perhaps a hundred feet, nearly hidden by a screen of fast-growing trees. Here lived for almost half a century the man whose name will forever be a synonym for the whole district round about, the man who was its finest product and spokesman—Thomas Hardy. The house is like him: honest, unpretentious, simple, yet compact of quiet dignity. It is the house of a countryman who, although he raised himself to a higher rank of society—or rather above all ranks—never wished to forget his origins, and it is also a house such as a man might choose who had a professional knowledge of architecture. The trees that divide it from the road are of his planting, but he tells us in one of his poems that they were not placed there by his choice, and it seems likely that he would have preferred the open view of the plain and the hills.

Although of a retiring disposition, as most men are who have such work as his to do, Thomas Hardy was by no means averse to company in his hours of relaxation. Contrary to the general opinion, which connects him exclusively with his own "Wessex," he spent fully half of his time in London, and while there he was even a club man and an inconstant frequenter of some social circles. His country home, Max Gate, was so far from the main-traveled roads that he never was obliged to see more people than he wished to see, even in the years of his greatest fame. It is to these facts that I must attribute my good fortune in being invited to tea with him on the strength of a simple letter of introduction, and in being asked to repeat my visit on two later occasions.

One does not sit at table with the most famous man of letters in the English-speaking world without a certain quick sharpening of attention which fixes and records every word that such a man speaks, every gesture of his and every facial expression. But Thomas Hardy was a man one would remember even if he had had no fame. What surprised me most, when he first stepped into the parlor where the table was set for tea, was to find him short in stature and slight in build. The virile power of his work in almost all its phases, the suggestion of breadth and range in his more characteristic imaginings, as well as the portraits of him that I had seen, had suggested to me a man of unusual stature. In the man before me there was an almost birdlike delicacy and refinement of limb, of hand, of feature. Allowing for the fact that he was eighty years of age, he had the nimbleness of a bird, and his first words after he had greeted me were a sort of cheerful chirping. But then, after we had sat in talk for a few minutes, I began to see that this would be the authentic master who wrote *Tess* and *Jude* and the august *Dynasts*, after all; for above his diminutive frame there towered such a dome of brow, so finely sculptured and beautifully worn by thought, as no mere shallowly cheerful person has ever carried. If Thomas Hardy resembled any bird, then it was one of the aquiline kind. There was a controlled energy, a mastered fire evident in his face that seemed to render all that he said somehow nugatory, trifling, and by the way. It was as though he gave his listener all that he could, but went on meanwhile with his inward soliloquy.

Thomas Hardy

And yet this judgment would not be entirely fair, for it would suggest some failure in courtesy of which the man was quite incapable. One might better say that there were two distinct men in Hardy—the artist and thinker, of course, but also the local countryman, son of a stone mason, who had grown up in a tiny cottage not four miles from where we sat. The man I heard from on that first visit was the second of these. He was a man who knew about crops, about tree planting, about harvest-home festivities and sheep shearings. He had all the folklore of the district and all its ancient superstitions by heart, and he delighted hugely in them all. He deplored the swift passing, under the influence of local schools, of the rich and earthy colloquialisms in which his friend, William Barnes, used to write. In a few decades, he said, the people of Dorset would be talking almost exactly like the people of London or Liverpool, and he did not like the prospect. Societies for the preservation of "pure English," such as the Poet Laureate was then sponsoring, won no thanks or plaudits from him, because he felt that the dialect he had learned as a boy was in several ways superior to the literary English of Oxford. I remember telling him that, on the night before my call, I had spent several hours on Rainbarrow—the beacon hill that figures so largely in *The Dynasts* and *The Return of the Native*—looking out over Egdon Heath, and that I had been somewhat shocked to find agriculture making deep inroads upon it, in spite of his frequent assertions that the heath was untamable.

"Oh, yes," said he with decided animation; "all the heath needs is a little more lime in the soil to make it bloom like the rose!"

There spoke the countryman, who had always wondered whether that great stretch of land near his home could be put to any use; and he spoke in a cheerful defiance of the artist who had written, thirty years before, one of the most impressive chapters in English fiction concerning the indomitable heath which no human skill could ever master.

On one of my later visits to Max Gate, our talk took a more literary turn. Hardy was concerned to know how his reputation as a poet stood in the United States, and when I told him that his novels had there at least fifty times as many readers as his verse had yet won, he seemed a good deal downcast, although he must have known the facts.

"That means," he said, "that people are paying attention only to the work which I did, so to speak, with my left hand. For always I have been a poet, if I have been anything. I began as a writer of verse; I turned to the stories only in order to earn the leisure for going back to verse again—and I did go back as soon as I was able. For twenty years now I have written nothing but verse. Don't people read *The Dynasts* in your country?"

"Yes, of course they do," I replied, "but not one-tenth as many read it as read *Tess* and *The Return*."

"Ah well, one never knows. One does the best he can, and then the world makes of it what it can and will."

Yet it was made evident to me in more than one quiet and modest way that Hardy was well aware of his great fame and that he was by no means indifferent to it. His references to his novels, which he consistently called "the stories," were for the most part patronising and faintly contemptuous; but I believe that this was partly because he had forgotten them and partly because he thought they stood in the way of the work he was engaged upon. He felt strongly, and said with emphasis, that *The Dynasts* was his masterpiece—a view in which there would be few good judges to disagree with him.

Very vividly those hours at Max Gate come back to me, with the image of that small and rather crowded room hung about with paintings and drawings of the master's own, Mrs. Hardy at the tea-table, Hardy himself eagerly and cheerfully talking, and the sound of leaves at the open window where the sea breeze moved among the branches. Not soon does one forget such a scene, dominated and presided over by the small but essentially great man who made it—a man whose greatness consisted in fidelity both to the earth and to the stars.

I. P. S. E.

Beauty

Bare branches holding up ribbons of snow;
Gulls' wide wings adrift as the winds flow;
Springtime orchard—blossom, sunshine, bees;
Autumn, whirling gold upon the breeze;
Stars, grass; pools reflecting hills and skies;
A child's hand, cathedrals, butterflies—
Beauty, these? Ah, no: symbols that but sound
Its praise. Beauty is of Soul, not bound
By finite forms: its vast harmonious whole
Earth's loveliness foretells, as seasons roll.

NELLIE B. MACE.

The Young Clerk of Valençiennes

Master Jean Froissart, Clerk of Valençiennes, "the good, the beautiful, the gay," was a great favorite. He was popular with those who knew him, and with those who did not; he was read in his own century and in the centuries that came after. He is a favorite still. It is recorded that Sir Walter Scott, being presented with one of his works, inscribed in it: "This is my master."

These are no small achievements on the part of Master Jean Froissart. How did they come about? He lived, to be sure, in a favored age—that is, for chroniclers; the mere soldier might have thought otherwise. But a good story-teller was sure of a welcome, and Froissart was a prince of story-tellers, who was welcome in princes' courts. Of the thirty-seven squires of the King's household whose duty it was to amuse His Majesty, none were as witty, as delightful, as charming in their use of words, as Froissart.

But the thirty-six squires did not know that they were living in a great age, making history. Froissart did. Therefore he set out the events of the time in all their fullness and in glowing words that have never lost their luster.

"I know that this noble and high history will be widely read," he said naïvely, and he took care to make it worth the reading.

He polished and repolished every tale, that it might be shining-clear like a necklace of jewels. He was a poet, whose words made beauty show through an everyday happening, and he was a journalist, a "newspaper man" of the Middle Ages. "He ran up and down Europe in quest of news"—has not that a delightful modern touch? No reporter or correspondent could do more, but Froissart had no motor-car, no telephone, no telegrams, no newspaper to print his story, for even printing was hardly in fashion. Yet he spared neither time nor money; and, though he had only a horse to carry him, was here, there and everywhere in a twinkling. One moment in England, the secretary of the beloved Queen Philippa:

La bonne et belle,
La sage et loyelle,

then back in France at the Court of Gaston de Foix; or in Scotland, "riding a grey palfrey with his valise behind him, a white greyhound his only companion." Wherever he went, he was made much of; wherever he went, he wrote, in words that glow and sing, the faithful account of what he saw. And so it has come about that his words live after him and are welcomed, as he once was, for their accuracy and gayety and wit.

The Cobbler

A little cloud in a golden veil
At setting of the sun:
And I a cobbler working—working;
Work is never done.

A little cloud in a golden veil;
And I am mending shoes,
Never a feathered sandal thing
Such as a cloud may use.

A little cloud in a golden veil,
Along the bright highway:
And but for her, tomorrow were
Another yesterday.

And this will stay, though she melt away
After the moon sets sail.
For no man's sky is always gray,
—Cloud in a golden veil.

—From "The Collected Poems of JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY."

"Infinite tasks"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not at all unusual for an active person and a willing worker suddenly to discover that more tasks have been taken on than it seems possible to do and do well. To gaze at an accumulation of such duties and make a mountain of it does not solve the problem. To rise in thought and get what we might call an airplane view of the situation is better.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read on page 323: "Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory."

One student of Christian Science turned to these words just at a moment when she felt greatly burdened, and found herself lifted up in thought far above the earthly worries which held her. When she returned to consider the problem in hand, she discovered that the contemplation of the infinite had rested her and given her a new viewpoint. Others were perfectly capable of doing some of her self-appointed tasks. They would be bound to receive benefit from the experience, and to grow by learning new work. Even if some of the heavy duties were performed and done well it would not be a staggering feat, as she had thought before. Her mountains of anxiety were brought low. There was actually a task which was vastly more important. Her loyalty would have to be devoted to this task, if it were to be done well.

As she thought of the infinite task which confronts all Christian Scientists, she saw that she had signed a contract to labor in the Master's vineyard, where there was never a moment of unemployment, and where the remuneration was always on time, ample, and acceptable. This task required that the laborer be always awake, alert, and sincere, and that he lean on the fact that "great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite."

The Christian Scientist is enlisted to bring out by demonstration the eternal facts of spiritual perfection, God's creation. Even when a mist of material thinking has seemed to obscure all signs of that perfection, he must pray without ceasing, being aware constantly of God's actual presence and of the presence of God's right ideas.

The Christian Scientist knows that God is good. He has accepted the fact that man is made in the image and likeness of God. So, whenever he is confronted by a picture of man as imperfect, sick, sinful, or dying, he immediately declares, either audibly or silently, as the occasion warrants, the fact of the real creation, God's man, denying the existence of whatever seems to be unlike good. If he does this with love and conviction, he has the joy of seeing the outward manifestation of the facts of being,—man well, sinless, and active.

There may seem to be many channels for evil, weak, and destructive thoughts to enter the minds of men, and it is the task of the Christian Scientist to guard the door of consciousness, refusing entrance to enemies of happiness, health, and success. Christian Science teaches all men who will accept Truth just how each individual may do this, and thus prevent trouble, as well as heal that which has grown to the point of seeming very real.

In the Manual of The Mother Church Mrs. Eddy gives much valuable help for this work, including the "Daily Prayer" (Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" This prayer turns thought to God's kingdom of harmony and absolute perfection. It accepts in individual consciousness this reign of harmony. Then it turns thought away from self through universal love for God and mankind, which is a process of giving. An individual thus strengthened and fortified in his thought is prepared for a day of excellent work, the result of right thinking.

The laborer in the Master's vineyard shares the fruits of that place. They are spiritual facts realized in happiness, success, health, freedom from worry and anxiety, peace, security.

Nothing valuable is won without effort and application of the best and finest attributes one possesses. It is so in the study and demonstration of Christian Science. Half-hearted, doubting efforts do not show the proofs of the power of Truth. Sincere and earnest investigation of Truth, its honest acceptance, its tireless application to every daily problem of life, and the expectation of seeing results bring results. Growth in spiritual understanding will follow and progress will be constantly seen, as a reward of honest effort. Christian Science can so permeate the life of a student that it makes every human task lighter and more quickly accomplished.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Tâches infinies"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL N'EST point rare qu'une personne active et de bonne volonté découvre soudain qu'elle a assumé plus de tâches qu'il ne semble possible d'accomplir et surtout de bien accomplir. Contempler cette accumulation de devoirs à remplir et en faire une montagne, ne résoudra pas le problème. Il vaut mieux s'élever mentalement pour obtenir une vue d'ensemble de la situation—ce qu'on pourrait appeler la vue de l'aviateur.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous lisons à la page 323: "Contemplant les tâches infinies de la vérité, nous hésitons un moment,—nous nous attendons à Dieu. Après quoi nous allons de l'avant jusqu'à ce que la pensée détachée de toute entrave marche ravie, et que la conception libérée prenne son essor vers la gloire divine."

Une personne qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne eut recours à ces paroles au moment où elle se sentait accablée par un lourd fardeau, et elle fut soulagée mentalement et élevée bien au-dessus des soucis terrestres qui l'avaient étreinte. Reprenant alors l'examen du problème en cause, elle découvrit que sa contemplation de l'infini l'avait reposée et lui avait donné un nouveau point de vue. D'autres personnes étaient parfaitement capables de faire quelques-unes des tâches qu'elle s'était elle-même imposées. Elles bénéficieraient certainement de cette expérience, et leur croissance serait favorisée par la nécessité d'apprendre un nouveau travail. Même si certains des devoirs les plus lourds étaient remplis par elle et menés à bien, il ne s'agirait pas du tour de force accablant qu'elle avait d'abord envisagé. Des montagnes d'anxiété étaient ainsi abaissées. Il y avait en réalité une tâche infiniment plus importante que toutes les autres, et l'accomplissement de cette tâche réclamait tous ses efforts les plus fidèles.

En pensant à la tâche infinie qui se dresse devant tous les Scientistes Chrétiens, cette personne vit qu'elle avait signé un contrat l'engageant à travailler dans la vigne du Maître, où il n'y a jamais un instant de chômage, et où les rétributions sont toujours ponctuelles, généreuses et acceptables. Cette tâche exige que l'ouvrier soit toujours en éveil, actif et sincère, et qu'il s'appuie sur le fait que "notre Seigneur est grand et grande est sa puissance; son intelligence est infinie."

Le Scientiste Chrétien s'est engagé à faire ressortir par la démonstration les faits éternels de la perfection spirituelle, les faits de la création de Dieu. Même si le brouillard du penser matériel semble obscurcir tous les signes de cette perfection, il doit prier sans cesse, être toujours conscient de la présence actuelle de Dieu et de la présence de Ses idées justes.

Le Scientiste Chrétien sait que Dieu est bon. Il a accepté le fait que l'homme est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu. Aussi, toutes les fois qu'il se trouve en face de ce qui représente un homme imparfait, malade, pécheur ou mourant, il déclare immédiatement—à haute voix ou en silence, selon les nécessités de la situation—le fait de la création réelle; il prend le parti de l'homme de Dieu et nie l'existence de tout ce qui paraît être dissemblable au bien. S'il fait ce travail avec amour et conviction, il a la joie de voir les faits de l'être se manifester d'une manière évidente,—de voir l'homme bien, actif et sans péché.

Il se peut que les pensées mauvaises, faibles et destructives prétendent entrer dans les entendements humains par bien des canaux; et la tâche du Scientiste Chrétien consiste à garder la porte de sa conscience, refusant d'y laisser pénétrer les ennemis du bonheur, de la santé et du succès. La Science Chrétienne enseigne à tout homme disposé à accepter la Vérité, comment il peut exercer cette surveillance et prévenir ainsi les difficultés, guérissant en outre celles qui se sont développées jusqu'à paraître très réelles.

Dans le *Manuel de L'Eglise Mère*, Mrs. Eddy donne au sujet de ce travail bien des directions précieuses; elle nous aide notamment par la "Prière Quotidienne" (Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "'Que Ton règne vienne;' que le règne de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour divins soit établi en moi, et éloigne de moi tout péché; et puisse Ta parole enrichir les affections de toute l'humanité et les gouverner!" Cette prière oriente la pensée vers le divin royaume de l'harmonie et vers l'absolue perfection de Dieu. Elle accepte dans la conscience individuelle ce règne d'harmonie. Elle détourne ensuite la pensée du moi par l'amour universel qu'inspirent Dieu et le genre humain, autrement dit, en nous apprenant à donner. Celui qui s'est ainsi mentalement affermi et fortifié doit pouvoir fournir une journée d'excellent travail, résultat de la pensée juste.

L'ouvrier qui est au service du Maître a part aux fruits de la vigne qu'il cultive. Ce sont là des fruits spirituels qui se manifestent par le bonheur, le succès, la santé, la liberté à l'égard des tourments et de l'anxiété, par la paix et la sécurité.

Rien de précieux ne s'acquiert sans effort, sans l'application des attributs individuels les meilleurs et les plus purs. Il n'en est pas autrement en ce qui concerne l'étude et la démonstration de la Science Chrétienne. Des efforts à demi sincères et mal assurés n'obtiennent pas les preuves du pouvoir de la Vérité. L'investigation sincère et sérieuse de la Vérité, laquelle doit être acceptée de bonne foi et appliquée à tous les problèmes de la vie journalière,—voilà ce qui produira de bons résultats, surtout si ces résultats sont attendus avec confiance. Alors, comme récompense de ces efforts sincères, la compréhension spirituelle s'accroîtra et les progrès seront visibles et constants. La Science Chrétienne peut pénétrer la vie de ceux qui l'étudient au point d'alléger toutes les tâches humaines et d'en rendre l'accomplissement plus rapide.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Auditorium

By A. J. DILLEHAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

ROBINSON SCHOOL is an elementary school in Akron, enrolling approximately 1750 pupils and including all grades from the kindergarten through the eighth grade. Grades three to eight inclusive are in a definite platoon organization, each group having a home room in which it spends half the time and each having a definite scheduled period for auditorium activities. The number of auditorium periods varies from two per week in the seventh and eighth grades to four per week for the middle and lower grades. The size of auditorium classes varies from 60 to 120 and the range of grades is never more than 1½. Periods are 30 to 35 minutes in length.

Two auditorium teachers are employed and since each has complete charge of her own classes this allows a considerable amount of free time for each, which time has been utilized for definite guidance problems which grow naturally out of the auditorium classes but which influence all work of the school. In addition to this, much of the work done in the auditorium is definitely guidance by its very nature. For example, a considerable part of the class time is given over to developing character traits, such as thrift, courtesy, patriotism, loyalty and others. For the most part this work is handled through dramatization, pantomime, civic clubs and in other ways that make the situations real and give in so far as possible to the pupils actual practice in the desired activities. Much of this work is the outgrowth of work done in the classroom and made more real by the knowledge that its culmination is to be a program in the auditorium.

Definite Guidance Value

The auditorium seems to be the natural place and the auditorium teacher the logical person to head up the system of pupil participation in school government, an activity that certainly has definite guidance value. At Robinson there is no unwieldy machinery of student government with mayor, chief of police, councilmen and the other trappings of state. Rather it is the outgrowth of a spirit of service and loyalty to school traditions with just enough organization to prevent overlapping and misdirection of energy. There is a girls' service club and a boys' special officer group, each of which recognizes the upper grade auditorium teacher as its head. Members to both are practically self-appointed inasmuch as a pupil desirous of being of help to the school who finds some duty he can perform goes to the auditorium teacher and asks permission to serve in this capacity. If there seems to be real need for the service, the teacher discusses with the applicant his qualifications for the place, one of which must be high standing in citizenship in the school. If he measures up she then talks to him about the proper way of handling the job, giving him as much instruction as seems necessary and rather close supervision until the work settles into a routine.

There is no attempt to classify the types of service which these boys and girls render. More than 100 serve in some capacity, from helpers in the office who distribute supplies, carry messages to teachers, operate duplicating machines, and check attendance to the little lad who opens the door for the teachers as they enter in the morning. If some opportunity for service has been overlooked the teacher need only ask for volunteers.

In addition to the initial instruction given these helpers, a meeting is held by the auditorium teacher each week to discuss problems that have arisen in connection with the work. To these meetings offenders may be summoned and the meeting takes on the aspect of a trial conducted entirely by the pupils but under the direct supervision of the teacher. Parties and excursions are semester events for this group. The traffic squad, made up of boys selected from the upper grades, while under the direct supervision of another teacher, often meets with the service group in joint session to discuss problems of common interest.

For Self-Control

Another phase of pupil participation in school government which affects all the pupils of the school, and which for want of a better name has been rather poorly designated as a citizenship contest, also is centered in the auditorium, although the enthusiasm of an individual group depends more upon the attitude and effectiveness of the attendance teacher. This is a plan which by means of a card attempts to indicate on a numerical scale and by numerical totals the ability and inclination of a group as such to control itself. It is essentially a group plan with its attendant shortcomings.

The card is ruled to allow for inserting the numbers of the rooms to which each group goes each day of the week. It is ruled also to allow space for both teacher and monitor to mark the number, according to a set scale, which they feel represents on the scale the standing of the group so far as self-control and proper behavior are concerned. The teacher marks for the time she is in charge, which is usually during the class period. The monitor marks for the time no teacher is in charge, usually the passing from class to class, since teachers do not supervise the lines. The sum of the two for the 10 periods in the day constitute the total for the day and the five days for the week.

In the office the standings are arranged and the information sent to the rooms by means of a little paper known as the "Robinson Record." This paper is not the usual type of school paper, but is more of a "house organ." In addition to presenting the standings in the citizenship contest it gives opportunity for recognition of outstanding accomplishments by various pupils, especially in the field of service to the school. It can be seen at once the fine opportunities for class discussion that arise in the auditorium where some interesting display has been arranged to show graphically the standings of the groups. It is in the skillful handling of these discussions and the establishing of right attitudes toward school and life that the auditorium teacher does some of her most effective guidance work. Jones in "Principles of Guidance" says, "Problems that arise in connection with the government of the school afford splendid material for group discussions."

As an outgrowth of these discussions as well as by checking of conduct marks and conferences with special officers the need for individual conferences becomes apparent. A small but well-arranged and well-furnished conference room has been provided and here in an atmosphere quite different from either classroom or office the auditorium teacher is able to discuss with the individual the problems that have become evident to her in her varied contacts with him.

Home Conferences

The program of the auditorium teacher allows also for home visitation in cases where after individual conferences this seems to be the best step. Following these conferences, items of information that are of value to the school in future dealings with the pupil are recorded on the pupil's permanent record card.

Another valuable point of contact with the individual is through the program committees. These committees, made up usually of three or five members, meet with the teacher to discuss programs for which they are responsible. It is through these that pupils with special abilities become known to the teacher. Pupils with exceptional talent in music, art, speaking, composition and dancing may often go unnoticed by teachers, but classmates on the trail of program material are almost certain to ferret out the outstanding ones. The performance gives the teacher a check on the real ability, and encouragement even to the extent of financial assistance from philanthropic individuals has resulted.

The work previously described is done largely by the auditorium teacher of the upper grades, although both teachers conduct individual conferences, stimulate interest in the citizenship contest, teach directly desirable character traits, and watch for special abilities.

The chief guidance work of the primary auditorium teacher has been as sponsor of the Junior Red Cross, social and moral guidance through service. Through an organization of room representatives who meet monthly and by the selection and training of building representatives there has been built up in the school during the past two years a fine spirit of service. Some of the activities of the past year have been: the collection of a small truckload of jellies, vegetables, and other foodstuffs for the Children's Hospital; the collection and distribution at Christmas time of more than 50 standard baskets of food to poor families in the district; done also in direct cooperation with the city charity organization: the sending of more than a dozen booklets of jokes, poems and stories to hospitals; the collection and distribution of more than 100 dozens of eggs at Easter time, and the raising of funds for flowers on Memorial Day. These as well as many less impressive acts of service have been worked out in such a way that practically every child has had opportunity of knowing that he has done something to make someone else happy.

[Part II Will Appear Next Tuesday]

Living Replica of Classic Porcelain. Scene Reenacted by Pupils of the State Normal School of Sevres, France. A Part of This School Is Housed in What Was Formerly a Part of the Famous Porcelain Factory.

State Normal School in France

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE Ecole Normale Supérieure of Sèvres, which occupies a unique position among higher schools for girls, has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. For half a century, it has occupied a leading place as a trainer of teachers and superintendents for colleges and lycées in France and the colonies. Among its alumnæ are some of the country's outstanding women educators.

The school was founded in 1881, through the influence of Camille Sée, pioneer in women's education. The teaching staff is drawn from among the professors of the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. A few pupils of foreign nationalities have been admitted ever since 1889, and since 1919, two students have come each year from American colleges.

Every pupil at Sèvres holds a scholarship. The girls have practically no expenses, since board and lodging, as well as instruction, are provided at state expense.

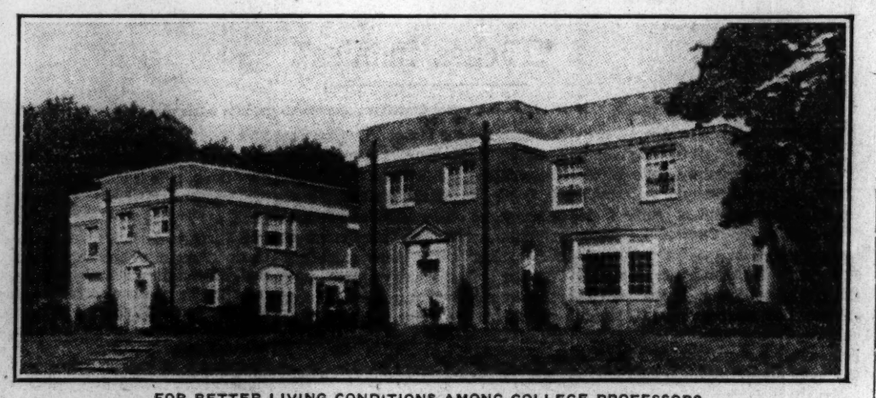
The course extends over three years, and the curriculum is subdivided into the following sections: literature, history and geography, mathematics, and physical sciences. After the first year, the "Sévriennes" sit for an examination for the Certificat d'Aptitude. Those who pass this examination receive the title of professeur de Collège and are authorized to teach in certain secondary schools. At the end of the third year another examination is set, and successful candidates, or agrégées, are entitled to be known as Professeur de Lycées, and to teach in the higher secondary schools of France and the colonies.

Sèvres is famous the world over for its porcelain, and the Ecole Normale Supérieure has interesting associations with the national porcelain factory in this suburb of Paris. The school, in fact, now uses certain buildings which were formerly a part of the factory. The association between the two institutions was artistically evoked in the festivities which celebrated the school's fiftieth birthday. Some of the finest products of the eighteenth-century porcelain factory were made to live again by the students in a series of dances and tableaux inspired by the work of Falconnet and other famous artists who in their day designed the delicate masterpieces produced at Sèvres.

It was in 1753 that the national porcelain factory was removed to Sèvres from Vincennes and entered upon a career which even today shows no signs of diminishing importance. Typical of the objets d'art which the establishment turned out to meet the demands of fashionable courtiers in the time of Madame de Pompadour was the "Pas de Cinq" of Falconnet, in which the central figure was inspired by the famous classical dances, Vestrice. This charming group was reproduced, in action, by the pupils of the school, who had been trained by M. Liev Leonoff, formerly leading character dancer of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, now teaching at the Ecole Normale. M. Leonoff has danced at the Théâtre des Champs de Elysées in Paris, the Folksoper in Berlin, and the Municipal Opera at Charlottenburg. He has evolved a distinctive method of teaching plastic and interpretive dancing based upon the classical ballet and the Greek dance.

The program presented at the fiftieth anniversary celebration was the combined work of Madame Dussane of the Comédie Française, M. Maurice Pourchet, general secretary of the national porcelain factory at Sèvres, M. Leonoff, and M. Simon Lissim, painter and decorator.

Normal School Students Posed After the Beautiful Porcelain Group, "Pas de Cinq" of Falconet, on the Occasion of the School's Fiftieth Anniversary.



FOR BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS AMONG COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Faculty Houses, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania.

Greater emphasis on meeting the social and economic needs of the college teaching staff, in order that it may be freer for the business of teaching, has resulted in attractive and well-arranged faculty homes on many campuses. Some of these houses have been quite extensive. Those at Swarthmore were designed by W. Pope Barney, architect.

Moulton Believes Chicago Plan Should Go Slowly

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE drastic experiment in college education, dispensing with required attendance at classes and with grades and course credits, which the University of Chicago began this year, will probably take some years to make itself a success, in the judgment of Dr. Forest Ray Moulton.

Until his withdrawal a few years ago to go into business, Dr. Moulton was one of the eminent members of the university's faculty in the field of astronomy. His comment is that of the student supplemented by the experience of the business man.

The astronomer makes it specific that he does not criticize the new educational system which has just been installed. Writing in the University of Chicago Magazine as an alumnus, he declares himself heartily in favor of it. But he feels that the new machinery of teaching is not going to operate so swiftly as has been generally taken for granted.

His reasons for raising the first important questions that have been heard here regarding the innovations, involve both students and faculty. While skeptical of the "old system in which majors and grades were held sacred," he remarks that students differ widely in ability and purpose, and hence no method of education is adapted to all of them. Faculty members themselves, he adds, need broadening out from their specialties and tuning up to make the system go.

The new program calls for long and careful preparation, adequate foundational work, Dr. Moulton believes. So radical a change in methods should have been preceded, he declares, by experimentation. Since the success of students in the world will be unknown for a considerable number of years, he thinks the faculty should have spent six months in trying the system out on its own members.

Ultimately in the college student's unique career at the University of Chicago there will come examinations, which will determine his success or failure there. The examinations will be quite different from those of tradition. They are designed to be much more comprehensive, to reveal less of memory and more of thoughtful mastery of the material. Such inquiries, however, Dr. Moulton indicates, may be faulty. Intelligence tests, for instance, have been found very limited in their yield, and should have been calibrated by trying them first on the faculty members and other well-known persons. They may overlook factors of great importance, such for example as intellectual uprightness. Likewise, he thinks, the new style examinations may omit items which go far toward determining success in life, a goal which the novel system is planned to promote.

Parallelling the new type of college education, a new type of faculty is needed, the astronomer urges. He finds that college professors have acquired "special privileges." To keep the intellectual progress of the university at a high level he holds a radical reform necessary.

"This reform consists in removing all the petty privileges and protections, such as permanency of tenure, freedom from responsibility for utterances, and eventual pensions, that now attract mediocrity," he writes. "Strong men like Chamberlin and Michelson and Whitman and Nef who made the University of Chicago in its first 30 years do not need such shelter. They have been stout-hearted pioneers, masterly leaders into new fields.

"Let the trustees of the university reward every member of the faculty purely on the basis of his current contributions to the legitimate work of the university. Then will virile men be strongly attracted to a university career, the whole level of university intellectual life and achievement will be greatly raised, and the rewards to the members of the faculty will be correspondingly increased."

Children and Libraries

Many people do not realize the part taken by libraries in the social education of children. It is usually the first step in civic relations when a child signs his name at a library. He must be able to write his own name in ink and the small child takes much pride in being recognized as an individual when he registers at the library.

Experience in Poise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lakeside, Calif.

"BEAUTIFUL for situation" is the first thought which comes to the visitor at Ha-hana School, nestled in the hills of southern California 20 miles from San Diego. Morning shadows on the hills, song of a mocking bird from a live-oak tree, children's voices singing—here is the school. Here the children live their lessons. Here the visitor is welcomed.

A young arithmetic class is busy building a cage for a pet horned toad. One is standing at the blackboard writing the measurements. The cage must be at least two feet square. The door has been carefully made. Three to four inches of very dry sand is put in the bottom. A tiny cactus is planted in one corner. This is sprayed late in the day, being careful not to wet the sand. "When Horny is at home he drinks the dew from the cacti," explains a little miss, "and we want him to be happy."

Then the cage is carried to a warm, sunny spot outdoors. "I will help you carry it," says an older member of the school. Each of the class offers a suggestion as to the location of the cage, yet there is no sense of confusion, but rather a sense of being alert.

Another class has read that long, long ago, before people had books or traveling facilities or even houses, they were divided into groups or clans for their protection. Today the class is one of these clans and the teacher is the clan father. He has called the clan together in conference, for he suspects the approach of winter. The clan knows that certain preparations must be made for the winter, but they want to be sure that now is the time to start the work. So he sends them forth to look for all the signs of winter which can be found, with instructions to meet under the large sycamore tree at the sound of his whistle. The class goes out of doors in an orderly manner with no other command from the teacher.

Signs of Winter in California

Perhaps the reader wonders what signs of winter's approach can be found in southern California. Well, at the gathering under the sycamore there is presented in evidence a branch of ripe olives, a spray of hawthorn berry, the downy, baby leaf bud of the sycamore cuddled under the old leaf base and many seed pods. The clan father tells them to notice the difference in the wind at this season and in the evening to look in the eastern sky for the group of seven small stars, which are there only at this season.

After a swim in the pool all meet for lunch under the trees, and after a short recreation period the afternoon classes form.

The English class is studying Shakespeare's "As You Like It" under the largest tree. Later, scenes from this play will be presented in this natural forest of Arden.

This school has a natural clay deposit in the creek above the swimming pool and a kiln for firing the pottery made in the handicrafts class. Much of the Indian lore of the locality is woven with this class.

Fluttering Snowflakes

A class in calisthenics, or "physical harmony," as it is called here, is in the music room. The children are telling a story in harmony. Now they are snowflakes. Gentle, gentle music. Fluttering hands, falling, falling. Drooping bodies, drooping, drooping until they lie flat in utter relaxation. Seeking music. The snow has melted and seeks the little seeds under the ground. Happy music, swelling, mounting. The plants are growing and at last a field of daisies dance in the wind. Co-ordination of ear, eye, hands and feet.

This a living proof that education can be joyous for we learn that in all their work the children are up to or above the standard required by the State of California. No one can estimate the value to the child of this experience in poise, courtesy, wisdom and love in all social contacts. An experience which helps him to meet unafraid the present chaotic conditions of life. E. B.

Learning to Prefer Good Magazines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mooseheart, Ill.

IT WAS the old situation: a boy hiding a trashy magazine under a schoolbook, fancying himself enjoying the forbidden fruit. What to do about it? Miss Ellen Reidy, supervisor of elementary education at Mooseheart, where over 1000 children live and go to school, asked herself this question.

Too wise to handle the problem by mere punishment or rebuke, she talked the matter over with the lad. Yes, he had smuggled the magazine in. Yes, he liked it. But he could not refuse when the supervisor asked to let her take the book and see what the other teachers thought about it.

"We teachers talked it over," Miss Reidy said. "We knew that nothing could be gained by the simple act of confiscating the magazine. The only way to help this boy and others who would soon be faced with the problem of selecting good magazines from the bewildering mass offered at the news stands, we concluded, was to teach the children to discriminate."

So that's what they did. But instead of starting with a study of magazine stories they began with a scrutiny of the advertisements.

With Several Good Ones

Taking the objectionable magazine and several good ones, the English teachers had the class make a comparison of the types of advertisements in the different publications. The children found that the better publications advertised things they regarded as worth while, automobiles, books, household conveniences, travel. The art work in the advertisements, whether for soup or airplanes, was attractive. The forbidden magazine, on the other hand, had advertisements which the children quickly detected as low grade and undesirable, advertisements making impossible claims for get-rich-quick schemes, fortune tellers and the like.

"Which kind of people would you rather associate with?" the children were asked. "The ones who buy automobiles and books and who travel, or the ones who are taken in by the flashy advertisements?" The children were emphatic in their choice. They were sure they would like the people who were interested in the better products. If these people read the better magazine articles and stories, so would they.

This lesson was given not just once and forgotten. Miss Reidy is convinced that a good deal of repetition is needed to bring home a point. So at regular intervals in all the grades up to the sixth the question of magazine discrimination is raised, until the children learn to make their own choice.

Newspapers Also

They are also guided to choose good newspapers. In current events period they are encouraged to acquaint themselves with material of this kind. Miss Reidy said that they especially enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor.

Another lesson in the art of choosing reading matter is given when the children are taught to find out for themselves what free information material is available and how to get it. Pamphlets published by the governmental bureaus and other good free material is spread before the children in their civics reading period and their attention is called to the availability of the publications. When these youngsters go out from school after their years at Mooseheart, where their wants are supplied by the fraternal order which supports this enterprise and where they are protected from undesirable reading matter, Miss Reidy expects them to be able to plan their own reading with the assurance that comes from practice. D. D. K.

'The International Mind'

"Let me urge a serious cultivation of what has been called 'the international mind.' We need to teach our children the truth about the achievements and glories of all countries without boasting exclusively of what our own nation has done. Let us have done with narrow nationalism and let in the light of world brotherhood."—Dr. George W. Kerby, Calgary, Can.

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PLAYER DECRIES TRADE CONTROL OVER THEATER

Commercialism and Movies Held Bar to Growth of the Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — What is the agency which is retarding the English theater?

Miss Nancy Price, founder of the People's National Theatre, London, answering this question at a recent meeting of the Tomorrow Club here, said that the cinema was an agency "of the utmost danger, creating, as it did, a darkness-loving, sleep-loving and entirely lazy public."

The popularity of the cinema, she said, was the direct outcome of the times, in which a rather tired and undoubtedly rushed public found its line of least resistance in an upholstered seat, procurable at a comparatively low price, and to be obtained without the cold trouble of "queueing up" for it.

The introduction of the half guinea ($2.50) theater stall and the perpetuation of the wooden seats of the gallery combined to enhance the popularity of the cinema and the downfall of other entertainments.

Secondly, came the almost total disappearance of the actor-manager—such men as Sir Beerbohm Tree, Sir George Wyndham, Sir George Alexander and Sir Charles Hawtrey, with their enthusiastic combination of organization and pure dramatic art.

And thirdly, more dangerous, possibly, than either of the others, came commercialism.

"The method of presenting a play these days," said Miss Price, "is that of gathering around a table in a little office a group of gentlemen capable of putting up money. These gentlemen run through a list of likely producers and players, and, having selected them, dismiss the matter as a piece of business successfully accomplished. The man who has organized the enterprise has, as likely as not, never even read the play.

"The need of the moment," she said, "dictates the necessity of yielding to the inevitable and providing cheap and comfortable seats. It also dictates the need for the creation of an audience alive to their own power in regard to a play—alive, that is, to the necessity for human sympathy with the actors; the sort of sympathy which, in the old days, made them stand up in the stalls and shout for sheer enthusiasm.

"And it dictates the need, on the part of all those concerned in a production, of loving the thing they are producing.

"We of the theater," Miss Price said, "have got to love our plays; we have got to dress them with the greatest care; we have got to be very kind to them. Then they will live."

TEMPERANCE COUNCIL OPENS NEW QUARTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pereira House, Westminster, so named after Dr. Henry Horace Pereira, Bishop of Croydon, an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, has been opened as the new headquarters of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches. The house is situated in Tufton Street which is the headquarters of several ecclesiastical institutions.

Viscount Astor declared in an address at the opening ceremony that he thought that the present was the opportune moment for a united forward movement by temperance advocates.

BRISBANE HIGHWAYS AID RELIEF PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—A total amount of £5,903,669 has been expended on state roads in Queensland, according to the report of the Commissioner for Main Roads, Mr. J. R. Kemp.

The report stated that all-round efficiency had been increased as a result of special works carried out by ordinary day labor or under the relief scheme. The training of inexperienced men in road construction work had given the contractor a wider choice of men with undoubted benefit to the work.

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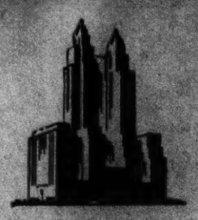

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STOCKS MOVING WITHIN NARROW TRADING RANGE

Market Seems to Require Fresh Impetus—Tone Is Uncertain

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Stocks became somewhat heavy in the late trading today.

Earlier gains of 1 to 3 points were reduced or canceled and some issues showed small net losses. Carrier shares, prominent on the upturn, lost much of the advance. Case, General Electric and American Telephone sold off a point, and there were also moderate declines in U. S. Steel and American Can.

The market was very dull, transactions approximating only 1,200,000 shares.

Hopeful Prospects

Accompanying the upturn in the rails was a fresh wave of hopefulness over the prospects of a satisfactory agreement at the Chicago conference on wages. One rumor circulated in brokerage circles was that the brotherhoods might accept a 10 per cent cut, leaving their counter demands subject to mediation. News that the Lackawanna employees had voluntarily offered to accept a 10 per cent reduction was regarded as a good omen.

Selling of General Electric reflected the report of orders received for the final three months of 1931, aggregating $49,321,480, compared with $74,168,480 in the like period of 1930. Public utility budgets for new construction indicate that heavy electrical equipment will not be in active demand, at least during the early part of 1932.

The money market was slightly firmer, with virtually no offerings of call money reported under the official rate of 2½ per cent, while outside funds had been offered at 2 per cent yesterday. The firmer tendency appeared to reflect primarily the midweek settlement at the Federal Reserve. Federal funds were in somewhat more active demand.

Bonds Continue Irregular

The bond market continued its irregularly lower movement today. United States Government issues sagged fractionally and various railway liens parted with additional portions of their recent gains.

Although the carrier mortgages were in a dipping mood, there were rallying tendencies at times. Chicago & North Western 4¾s advanced 6½ points, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s were up 1 and St. Paul 5s gained fractionally.

Losses of more than a point, however, were registered by Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Frisco 4½s.

There was little action in the utilities and industrial sections, although the oils firmed, and gas and electric mortgages steadied.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE REPORTS GOOD GAIN IN PROFITS FOR 1931

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Consolidated net profit of Auburn Automobile Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Nov. 30, 1931, was $3,579,849 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and minority interest, equivalent to $17.64 a share on 202,909 no-par shares of stock outstanding at end of the year, compared with $1,018,331 or $5.43 a share on 187,533 shares in the preceding year.

Net profit for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1931, was $241,403 after charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $1.19 a share on 202,909 shares, compared with net profit in the preceding quarter of $977,271, equal to $4.91 a share on 199,060 no-par shares of stock and with net loss of $26,613 in the final quarter of the previous fiscal year.

BERLIN STOCKS CONTINUE UPWARD

BERLIN, Jan. 19—The continuous upward movement of stocks in the Berlin over-the-counter market is partly explained by purchases made by foreign creditors, who have investments in the country, but are unable to take money out.

The standstill agreement is still unsettled, but creditors already have been assured that they can partially dispose of claims in mark currency. With these funds creditors choose investments in stocks.

Stocks were up from four to eight points, with I. G. Farben and Siemens-Halske leading. Although there is no scarcity of short-term funds, money rates were unchanged with call money quoted at 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent, monthly money 7 per cent and bankers' acceptance 6⅞ per cent.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	20	22	Manhattan	35¼	37¼
Chat Phnx	20	22	Merchants	360	
Chi Bk Com	18	20	National City	330	335
Cont Ill	135	138	Northern	320	325
First Nat	225	230	Peoples Tr	150	160
			Straus Nat	140	150

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—At the wool auction sales today 6294 bales were offered of which 7891 were sold. The superior selection offered met with a good demand from home, German and French buyers at firm rates. Cape of Good Hope and Natal and medium greasy merinos were frequently bought in owing to firm limits.

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Jan. 18
14¼	2		Abitibi Pow & P	400	2½	2½	2½	3¼
12	4⅞		Abitibi pf	100	7	7	7	
23½	3½		Adams Express	100	7	7	7	
11⅝	2		Advance Rumely	3700	3	2¾	2¾	3
20	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	3½	3½	3½	
103½	47¾	4½†	Air Reduction	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
20¼	7	.50	Alaska-Juneau	500	8½	8½	8½	8½
80¾	1½		Alleghany Corp	47700	16¼	15¾	16	16
183½	64		Allegh pf ww xxx	3800	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
43¾	10½	.50	Allied Chem	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
29¾	6⅛		Allis Chalmers	10900	7½	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
63¾	12¾	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	13½	13½	13½	13¾
17⅞	1¾		Am Bank Note	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
58	13½	1.60	Am Beet Sug pf	400	17½	17	17½	
129⅜	54⅛	5†	Am Brake &F	10	21¼	21¼	21½	
28¾	4⅛		Am Can	100	15	15	15	
86	30¾		Am Car & Fdry	25400	63¼	60⅛	60⅝	63⅛
49⅜	30½		Am Car &2P pf	400	77⅛	73½	73½	77⅛
51¾	6⅛	3†	Am Chicle	700	33¾	32¾	33	33¾
90	18		Am & For Pow	6300	3	3	3	3
79⅛	10		Am & For Pow g	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
30	7½		Am & For Pw ipf	300	32	32	32	32
31⅝	16¾	2	Am Hide & L pf	100	15	15	15	
58	8		Am Ice	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
30¾	5		Am International	700	14½	14¼	14½	14½
84¾	29¾	7	Am Locomotive	1900	6½	6	6⅛	6⅝
7	1¼		Am Loco pf	1500	8½	8½	8½	9¼
23¾	4⅞		Am Mach & Met	200	37	3	37	39
64⅜	11⅝		Am Metal	200	3	3	3	3¼
21½	6	.60	Am Power & Lt	900	7	6¾	6¾	7
13⅜	1¼		Am Radiator	1600	15	14½	14⅝	14⅞
37⅞	7¾		Am Republics	2100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
42	20	5	Am Rolling Mill	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
58½	17½	.50	Am Shipbuilding	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4½	¼		Am Smelt & Ref	10	25	25	25	
11½	⅜		Am Solvents & C	1200	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2¼	5		Am Solvents pf	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
60	34½	4	Am Steel Fdries	100	1	1	1	
108½	84½	7	Am Sugar Ref	300	7¼	7	7	7¼
201¾	112½	9	Am Sugar Ref pf	1100	28½	27½	27¾	28
52½	10¼	2	Am Tel & Tel	400	80¾	72	72	81½
80¾	23½	3	Am Type F pf	200	12000	130½	118	118⅞
23¼	3¼	1	Am Wat W&E	10	42	42	42	
111⅜	29¾	3	Am WW&E ct	400	30	28½	28½	29½
40	15½		Am Woolen	600	26	26	26	
43¼	9¼		Am Woolen pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
36	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	706	21	20⅜	21	20¾
	4½		Anchor Cap	4600	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	11
	2⅞		Armour Ill A	800	15	14⅛	14⅜	15
47	5½		Armour Ill B	500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
28⅞	1¼		Armour Ill pf	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1¼
29⅝	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
31	8¾		Asso Dry Goods	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
203⅜	79¼	6	Asso Oil	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
25	25	4	Atchison T &SF	10	83¼	83	83	
39	10		Atl Coast Line	2300	90	87½	88¾	87½
23⅜	8⅝		Atl Gulf & W I	100	38	38	38	
39⅞	7¾	1	Atl Refining	100	10	10	10	
29½	8¼	2	Atlas Powder pf	600	10	9¾	9¾	9½
		4‡	Auburn Auto	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	
5	1		Austin Nichols	100	¾	¾	¾	
6½	2		Auto Sales pf	400	2	2	2	
			Aviation Corp Del	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

—B—

27⅞	4⅝		Baldwin Loco	1100	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
10½	15		Baldwin Loco pf	60	26⅜	25⅛	26	26½
87⅞	14		Balt & Ohio	13700	19⅜	17	18⅜	18
	2½	¼	Barnet Leather	100	¾	¾	¾	
14½	4		Barnsdall A	2300	5	4⅝	5	5⅜
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	300	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	43	43	43	
80¾	54⅞	4.80	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	62⅜	62¾	62⅜	62⅜
25½	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	6200	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	17
46½	19¾	2	Best & Co	600	22½	22¼	22½	22⅝
70¾	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	3900	21	20¼	20½	20⅞
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	72¼	71	72⅛	
29	6	.50	Blaw Knox	200	8	8	8	
35⅛	9	1	Borden	1400	35¾	35⅛	35¼	35¼
22⅝	7½	2	Borg Warner	2700	38¾	37⅝	38⅜	37¾
24½	8	2	Briggs Mfg	500	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
51¾	3⅝	2	Briggs & Strat	300	10	9	9	8⅞
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	¾	10½	10½	¾
84⅜	11⅝	1	Bruns Terminal	2400	38	36¾	36¾	37½
20⅞	3¼		Bucyrus Erie	100	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5⅝	1½		Budd Mfg	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13	2⅜		Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
23	3⅝		Bullard	600	4	4	4	3⅝
10½	1½		Burns Bros A cts	200	5	5	5	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	600	12	11¾	11¾	12¼
1¾	¾		Butte &2Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	
20⅝	3		Butterick	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
69¾	10⅞		Byers	100	4	4	4	4
				1600	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅞

—C—

53	8		Calif Packing	900	9½	9⅛	9½	
16	5¾	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	6¼	6¼	6¾	
45	10⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	12½	11½	12	12
45⅜	10¾	1¼	Cannon Mills	100	17½	17½	17½	
16	3⅛		Capital Admin	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅜	33	3	Capital Admin pf	100	45	45	45	4
131½	33⅛		Case Thresh	200	27	27	27	
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	28200	41½	38⅝	39¼	40
23¼	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	14¼	12½	12¾	14⅜
54⅛	13⅞	3	Checker Cab Mfg	500	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13
46½	23⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3200	19	17½	18¾	18
7⅞	2½		Ches & Ohio	11600	39	37½	38	38
27½	7½		Chi & Gt West	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
15⅝	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	900	13½	13	13¼	13
45½	5		Chi Mil & P pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
116	13½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
15⅝	3⅛		Chi & N'western	3500	11¾	10	11	10¼
87	42		Chi & N'western pf	100	31	31	31	
65½	7⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	1500	6½	5⅞	6⅛	6
90	10⅛		Chi Rock I & P	400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10½
101	14		Chi R I & P 6%	500	14	13½	13⅝	14
33¾	5½		Chi R I & P 7%	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25¾	1¼	1	Childs Company	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4⅝	¼		Chrysler	4000	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
25	4¾		City Stores	4000	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
22⅞	8½	1	City Stores A	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
170	97½	7½	Clark Equipment	60	4½	4½	4½	
50½	24	2½	Coca Cola	500	111	109½	109½	109½
104½	79⅝	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	29⅞	29½	29½	30
95	68	7	Colgate-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	
32½	6½		Collins & A pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45⅝	11⅝	1½	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	10	10	10	
109½	70	6	Columbia Gas	3000	13⅞	13¾	13⅜	13¾
111⅝	32	3	Columbia Carb	100	79	77	79	
22¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	600	35¾	34¼	34½	35¾
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	9	9	9	
35⅞	19⅛	3	Comm Cred A	40	63	62	62	62
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	22	22	22	
21½	6⅜	1	Comm Solvents	100	20½	20¼	20¼	
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	700	8¾	8½	8½	
14⅜	4⅜	6	Comwlth & S pf	8400	48¾	47¾	48	
109⅝	57¼	4	Congoleum Nairn	600	68	67½	68	68
109	88	5	Consol Gas	7500	63¼	61½	61⅝	61⅝
15⅞	8½	1	Consol Gas pf	100	93	93	93	92¾
3	1¼		Consol Laundries	100	10	10	10	10½
3¾	½		Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
62¾	30¼	2½	Container B	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Baking B	500	1	1	1	
12	5		Cont Can	1400	35¾	35⅛	35¼	35¼
12	5		Cont Insurance	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
12	⅜		Cont Oil	100	1½	1½	1½	
36⅜	36¼	3	Cont Shares	2500	6½	6¼	6¾	6½
18	2⅞		Corn Products	900	¾	¾	¾	
38¼	13¾	2.40	Cotr	400	43½	42¾	43	43
63	20		Crown Cork ⅞ S	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4½
107	36⅞	7	Crucible Steel	400	14½	14	14	14⅝
35	6		Crucible Steel pf	100	21¾	21	21	21⅝
2⅝	¼		Cuban Am S pf	20	48	48	48	49
46⅞	29	4	Cuban Cane Pr	200	8	8	8	8
106⅞	20	4	Cudahy Packing	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
118⅝	70	7	Curtis Publishing	100	33	32½	33	33
57⅝	1		Curtis Pub pf	400	30	29	29	32
8½	1⅜		Curtis-Wright	100	84	84	84	85½
			Curtis-Wright A	1300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
				100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

—D—

23	3¼		Davison Chem	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	100	78½	78½	78½	79
102	17¾		Del Lack & W	100	78½	78½	78½	79
195	110¼	8	Detroit Edison	600	26⅛	25	25⅛	25
23	10⅝	1	Diamond Match	600	122	118	119	
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Mem	1300	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	9800	54¾	53½	53⅞	54
				400	100½	100	100	

—E—

185⅜	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	1200	84	82¼	83	82½
11⅞	½		Eitingon Schild	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
69	7½		Eitingon S pf	200	9	8⅝	9	8¾
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	29½	28¾	28¾	29
4½	¾		Elec Boat	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
97⅛	25		Elec-Mus-Ind	1400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12½
108¾	41	7	Elec Pow G Lt	200	60½	60½	60½	
98¼	32	4	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	53	52¼	53	54½
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	500	31¾	30	30	
49	15	1.60	Endicott Johnson	100	31	31	31	
87	42	5	Engineers Pub S	100	21	21	21	20
39¾	6		Engineers PS 5pf	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
45½	6⅜		Erie RR	1200	8¾	7⅞	8½	7½
			Erie RR 1pf	100	12⅞	11⅞	12½	

—F—

12	3		Fairbanks pf ct	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
79¾	3½		Fairbanks Morse	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
15½	4		Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	
30	3		Fed Water Serv	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
56¼	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	25½	25½	25½	
66½	49⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54⅝	53½	53½	54⅝
63	41	2½	Fisk Rubber	100	46½	46⅛	46⅛	47
⅞	¼			1400	⅝	⅝	¼	⅜
64½	8		Foster-Wheeler	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
38½	2½		Fox Film A	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
43¼	13¼	3	Freepor Texas	400	18¼	18	18	18⅛

—G—

7⅞	⅛		Gen Am Inv	500	3	3	3	3⅛
47	9⅝	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	31	31	31	31
25⅝	9½	2	Gen Asphalt	100	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
25½	2⅜		Gen Baking	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
65	11⅝		Gen Cable A	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
54¾	22⅞	1.60	Gen Cable pf	10	15½	15½	15½	16
12⅜	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	82100	23⅞	22¾	23	24½
56	28¼	3	Gen Foods	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
8⅛	1¼	6	Gen Gas & A	1700	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼
50	23⅛	3	Gen Mills	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
47	21¾	3	Gen Motors	24100	33	32¾	32¾	33
26	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	55	54	55	
23	2⅜		Gen Pub Service	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
84½	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	3100	26¼	24⅝	25⅛	25
9½	⅜		Gen Realty	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15½	⅞		Gen Thes Equip	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38¾	9¾		Gillette Saf Raz	1700	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
52	26½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	9100	56	53	53	52
16½	4¼		Glidden	200	28½	27	27	
42	40	7	Glidden ppf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
9⅞	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	10	43	43	43	
42⅞	14½	2½	Gold Dust	1100	6¼	6	6	6
20⅛	3¾		Goodrich	2200	17½	17	17	17⅜
52¾	13¾	1	Goodyear	200	4½	4¾	4¾	4⅝
91	35	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	15¾	15¼	15¼	15½
13⅜	3¾		Gotham Silk Hos	400	56	55⅝	55⅝	56
6⅜	⅜		Gould Coupler A	100	9	9	9	9
6½	1⅞		Graham Paige	100	1	1	1	1
25⅛	1½		Grand-d Stores	1300	4	3¾	3¾	4
18½	7		Grand Union	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
48	21	3	Grand Un pf	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
42	24½	3	Grant (WT)	400	29	28½	29	29
69¾	8⅝	2	Great Nor pf	1200	22½	21¾	22	22
23½	10	2	Great Nor Ore	100	23¾	22	22	21½
11⅞	5¾		Great West Sug	200	6	5⅞	6	6
6¾	1	7	Great W Sug pf	100	78½	78½	78½	78
37½	4		Grigsby-Grunow	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Gulf States Steel	100	61½	61½	61½	

—H—

9¾	1¾		Hahn Dept Sto	100	2	2	2	2
8	1		Hayes Body	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
104	70½	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	80	80	80	
8½	2		Hoe & Co	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19	5¼		Hollander	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
158	81	7.80	Holland Furnace	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
9⅝	3⅜		Homestake M	100	11	11	11	11
64½	15¾		Houdaille Her B	100	127	126¾	126¾	126¼
14⅛	3		Houston Oil	400	3	3	3	3
65	52½	4.20	Houston Oil new	100	21	20	20	20½
114½	36¼	3½	Hudson & Man	400	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Jan. 18
36⅞	2		Hudson Motor	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
28⅞	6		Hupp Motors	1400	1	1	1	1
12¼	3¼		Ill Central	8100	16¼	15¾	15¾	16
78	25	4	Ill Central pf	100	46½	46½	46½	47
88	31	4	Ill Central LL	100	44½	44½	44½	45
182	23¾	2	Indus Rayon	100	32	32	32	33
71	19½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	39¾	39	39	39½
34	4⅜		Inland Steel	100	32	32	31½	32
24¼	9¼	1.20	Marine Mid	1200	12¾	11¾	12	12¾
32⅝	9¾	2	Interlake Iron	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	1		Marmon Motor	300	10	10	10	11⅛
39	9½	2½	Int Mercantile Mar	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
27	15	2½	May Dept Stores	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
16⅝	5	3	Int Nickel	255	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	19
31½	7		Mid-Cont Pet	100	21	21	21	
29⅞	1.20		Midland Steel	500	6	6	6	6½
45	5⅝	4	Min SP&SSM ll	400	9¼	9	9	9
26⅜	3½		Min Moline	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
85	10½		Mo Kan & Tex	110	11	10	11	
42¾	6⅜		Mo K&T pf	300	1	1	1	
107	12		Mo Pacific	200	16	15½	15⅝	16
21⅝	7¾		Mo Pacific pf	3900	9½	8½	8⅝	8⅝
29	16¾	1¼	Mohawk Carpet	2900	20	18¾	18¾	19
29¼	6⅝		Monsanto Chem	1700	9¼	8¾	8¾	8
43⅛			Montgom Ward	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
47⅝	15	2	Moto Met Gauge	1100	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
36⅞	9¼	.50	Motor Products	100	23½	23½	23½	24
18¾	5		Motor Wheel	400	6	6	6	
			Mullins Mfg	200	10⅝	10¼	10¼	11¼
			Murray Body	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾

—N—

40⅞	15	2	Nash Motors	1900	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	18
10⅜	2⅛		Nat Acme	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
83¾	32¾	2.80	Nat Bellas Hess	12100	34	32½	33	34½
39¾	7⅛		Nat Biscuit	1400	42¾	42¼	42½	43⅜
50¾	20	2.60	Nat Cash Reg	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
122	78½	5	Nat Dairy Prod	5100	24¾	24	24¼	24⅝
44½	10¼	1	Nat Lead	200	88	86	86	
½	⅛		Nat Pow & Lt	1100	14½	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
58	18½	2	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14¾	4¾	.40	Nat Steel	100	21⅜	21	21	21⅜
4	1⅝		Nevada Cons Cop	200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝

CLOTH MARKET CONTINUES TO REPORT GAINS

Buying Movement Strong With Brisk Activity in All Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19—The long expected brisk buying movement finally arrived in the primary cotton cloth market last week.

Beginning on Saturday of the previous week, when sales of print cloths during that short session were estimated to equal the total of the five previous days, the movement continued on Monday with added intensity. It is said that sales of carded gray goods for those two days amounted to 60,000,000 yards.

Selling quieted down somewhat early on the succeeding days, but always increased during each day so that a very substantial volume was sold daily.

Interest spread to other sections of the market so that during the latter half of the week unusual activity was displayed in nearly all departments including several in the fine and fancy goods division.

Large Sales Volume

Sales for the week in the coarse goods division are estimated to have exceeded 130,000,000 yards, and in the fine and fancy goods division sales of carded and combed lawns were nearly 160,000 pieces, or 6,000,000 yards. Taken as a whole, the volume of sales was greater than for many months.

The belief that print cloth manufacturers had come to a satisfactory agreement to keep production in line with consumption seems to have been the primary stimulant to buying.

It was known that there was a substantial need for goods awaiting confidence in the stability of prices, and this plan for regulating output was deemed capable of insuring it, so the big consumers decided to cover their needs well into the future.

The statistics for December cloth business published last Tuesday by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York was another encouraging factor.

The report disclosed a production of 254,692,000 yards, which was 23,246,000 yards more than the previous month and 20,640,000 yards more than December, 1930. Sales were 204,916,000 yards, an increase of 22,260,000 yards or 12 per cent over those of December, 1930, but a decrease of 19,291,000 compared with November, 1931.

Shipments during December were 237,834,000 yards, an increase of 23,945,000 yards over November, 1931, and 10,883,000 yards or 5 per cent over December, 1930. Shipments were 93.4 per cent and sales were 80.4 per cent of the production in December. Stocks on hand at the end of the month increased 6.2 per cent to 290,248,000 yards, which is, however, 73,714,000 yards less than at the end of 1930. Unfilled orders fell 9.3 per cent to 322,039,000 yards, which was 33,083,000 yards more than a year ago.

Sales Ahead of Consumption

The yearly statistics show both sales and shipments were substantially ahead of production. Sales for the year were 2,891,229,000 yards, compared with 2,774,717,000 yards in 1930. Stocks on hand were reduced during the year by 20.3 per cent, and unfilled orders were increased 11.5 per cent.

When these facts are considered together with the known depletion of stocks in the hands of converters, jobbers and retailers, it is evident that actual consumption in 1931 was far ahead of that of 1930. This fortifies the belief that with prices stabilized by the regulation of production sales are certain to exceed those of 1931.

In the print cloth division the activity begun on the preceding Saturday continued with increasing force which soon led to increases in prices of nearly every popular number of print cloths with large sales, many of which provided for deliveries as far ahead as June.

A number of chain stores and mail order houses sought to cover their requirements at the known low prices available, believing the risk of inventory losses to be practically eliminated.

The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold in large volume at 3½c for all deliveries. Late in the week mills declined to accept orders for delivery beyond March at that figure and many orders were taken at 3⅝c. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard which have been dormant for some time was really the most spectacular. Starting at 3 9-16c on Saturday the price rose to 4c late in the week under the stimulus of tremendous demand.

The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard increased from 4½c to 4¾c with none available on Saturday at the latter price. The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard continued in heavy demand with prices graduated from 5⅝c for spot to 5½c for second quarter deliveries.

At the week end 5¼c was the best price available. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard rose from 2⅞c to 3c for all deliveries and the narrow widths participated in the activity and rise in prices.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths were the next most active goods. The 100x60s, 4.10-yard again led this section with large sales at prices ranging from 5½c to 5¾c for spot and from 5⅝c to 5¾c for future delivery.

The 80x60s, 5.00-yard rose from 5¾c to 3⅞c, and the 90x80s, 4.32-yard were firm all week at 4⅞-5c according to the make. The 112x60s, 3.85-yard rose from 5⅝c to 6c for spot and 5¾c for future delivery.

Sheetings participated in the activity and strength. Nearly all constructions rose ¼c but the 36-inch, 64x36s, 6.50-yard gained from 2½c to 2¾c and the 36-inch, 48x44s, 5-yard from 4¾-¼c to 4¾-½c. The 40-inch, 48 squares, 2.85-yard, sold at 5c early and later at 5¼c. The 40-inch, 44x44s, 5.00-yard rose from 3c to 3½c to 3¼-¼c. Pajama cheeks, 36½-inch, 64x60s, 3-yard, sold from 3⅜c up to 3⅝c. Osnaburgs, 40-inch, 7 ounce, sold firm at 5¼c, and later at 5½c. Drills were active and firm at the new prices.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines	12	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38½	38½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	38¾	38¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38¾	38¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	39½	39
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	87¾	87
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	46½	45
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67	63½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	84	84
Amer Smelting 5s '47	4	4
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T '36	89½	89⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '80	93¼	93
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅛	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102⅝	102½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83½	83
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83¼	83
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71¾	71⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63⅛	63¼
Associated Ill 5s '35	100	100
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91½
Atl Coast Line con 4s '52	78¾	78¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81⅛	81⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58¾	58¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83½	84½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	84	81¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	65	68
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	93	92½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75¾	75
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¾	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅞	100¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	85¾	85¾
Bow-Biltmores f g 7s '34	67⅛	67⅛
Bklyn Ed gen A '49	49	48
Bklyn-Man Tr st 4s '68	101¾	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	88¼	87⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	102½	102
Buff R & P gen '37	58¾	58¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	89½	89½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	70½	70½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '65	73¾	74¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81	81
Can North deb 7s '40	81¼	81¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	94½	93⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	61¾	61¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	73
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	72
Cen Hud Gas 5s	99¼	97
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	39¼	39¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	50	49
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	90	90
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74	74
Ches Corp 5s '47	81¾	81¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	73	73
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83	83
Ches & O 4½s B	91¾	91¾
Ches O Sig Sandy 4s '44	80¾	80
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	43	43
Chicago B & Q 4½s Ill div '49	83⅛	83⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85¾	85¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	87¼	87¼
Chicago & Dist El Gen 4s	96	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	15	15
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	52½	50¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s	55	55
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	10	10
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	37½	34
Chicago &Nw 4½s 2037	70	70
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	44	44
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	52	52
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	68¼	65½
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	57	56
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	46	43¾
Chicago TerHau & S Eln 5s '60	34	34
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98	98
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	73½	73½
Chile Copper 5s '47	55	55
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85½	85½
Cin Un T 5½s rct	97⅛	96¾
Clev CC&StL 6s O '41	99	99
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	82½	82½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	93	93
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	79	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	78
Con Gas 4½s '51	20	20
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	93½	93¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	104
Contin Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	20
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	34½	34½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	82¾	80
Cumberland T&T 5s '57	1½	1½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	99¾	99¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	67	65
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	68¾	68¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33½	33½
Detroit Rd 4½s D '61	91½	91½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Detroit Iv Tun 4½s '61	88	88
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81¾	81
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97	97
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	70	70
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	41¾	41¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	46	44½
Erie RR gen lien	52½	52½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	46
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	100
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99¾	98¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	99	99
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	76	76
Goodrich 6s '45	6½	6½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	43½	43
Gould Coupler 6s '40	75	75
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	24	24
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	69	69
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	93½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	30¾	30¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83¾	83¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	100½	100⅜
Ill Central 4½s '66	50¼	50
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	46	43
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	47
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95	95
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	52	51
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	58¼	57⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	53¾	52½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	60	60
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s 4th '66	49	48
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70	69½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68½	68½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	55	51
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	23¾	22
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54	53½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47¼	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	56¾	54
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¾	93
Kan City P & L 4½s B	94	93⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84	83
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96¼	95
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	76⅝	76
L'Autaro 8s '54	13¾	12½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	55¼	55
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80	80
Long Island Un 4s	75¼	75¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39½	39½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97¾	97½
L&N uni 4s '40	84	84
L&N rfg 4½s C '2003	70	70
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	78	78
Manhat y con 4s '90	38	38
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84¼	84¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	82½	82½
Metro Water 5½s '50	45½	45½
Metro Ws 4s	38	38
Midvale Steel cod 5s '36	93¾	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	92¾	92½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53½	53½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	53¼	53
Mo K & T pri 5s A '62	76½	76½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39¾	38
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	58½	58½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	56	56
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	53¾	53¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55½	55½
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	55	53½
Mo Pacific 4½s '49	40	36½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	16½	16⅜
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	25	20
Montana Power 5s '43	95½	95½
Montana Power 5s D	75	75
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77	77
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73½	73
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	90¾	90½
Nat Steel 5s	74	74
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	93⅜	93⅜
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100⅝	100½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74	74
N O T & M inc 5s '35 C	33½	33
N O T & M 5½s '54	42½	42
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73	73
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72½	72
NYC&HR 4½s N '72	70	69¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69½	68½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	77	75½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	97	96¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32	30
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	36	33½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	44¾	41
NY Connec Rs 5s '53	91	91
NY Edison 5s '44	100	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	109
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91	91
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	55	55
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	55	54
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	63	63
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	64	64
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53½	53½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	71¼	71½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	31	31
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	42¾	42
NY Steam 4½s '39	97	97
Ning Share 5½s '50	88½	88½
Norf & W div 4s '44	85½	83¼
Nor Am Cement 5½s '40	88	88
North Am Co 5s '61	21	21
Nor Am Rd 5s C '89	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	83½	83½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	89	89
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	95½	94¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	87½	87½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	78½	78½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	89¾	89½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	13½	13⅜
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	48¾	48¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84⅜	83½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	86⅛	86⅛
Penn Railroad Gold 4½s '70	102	101⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	97	97
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	41¾	41¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	43	43
Pere Marquette 5s '56	48	48
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	85	85
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	48⅛	48⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85	85
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	86¾	86¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	48¼	45¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	94½	94
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	83½	82½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38¼	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s '71	38¼	38¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	85⅛	85⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75	75¼
Remington Arms sf 5s '37	76	75¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45½	45
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	70	70
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	40	40
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23½	23½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	23½	22
St Louis SW con 4s '32	39	38¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	65	65
Shell Union 5s '47	2¾	2¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	67
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	68	68
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99½	99½
Sinclair Ca O col 7s '37	40¾	40¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	86	84½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	93	94½
Smith A O 6½s '32	92½	92½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¼	100⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81½	99¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	81½	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68	68
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	79½	78¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	47¾	47½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	47¾	47½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	84½	84½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99¾	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89½	89½
Texas Corp 5s '44	96⅝	96
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	79	78¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	67	67
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	76	76
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 rcts	76	76
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	99¾	99¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	99⅞	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90⅝	90⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	88⅛	88⅛
Union Pacific 5s	82	82
United Ry St Louis 5s '34	39¼	39¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	37½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	89½	89
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	44½	44½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	89½	89½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	46¾	46¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	88½	88
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	12⅛	12⅛
Walworth 6s '45	79	77
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25¾	25¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	32	32
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	58	58
West Pa Pow 5s '63	101	101
West Shore 4s 2361	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	74	73¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	95¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	63¼	62
Western Union 5s '51	44	44
Western Union col 5s '38	69½	69¼
Western Union 5s	85½	85
Western Union 5s '60	95½	95
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	71	71
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60¾	60½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	67½
	68¾	68¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jan19	Jan18
3½s '47	94.24	94.16	94.19	94.22
1st 4¼s '47	98.9	98.	98.	98.2
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	99.	99.2	99.1
US 3s '55	85.	84.25	84.25	85.00
US 3⅜s '49-'47	85.16	85.4	85.4	85.16
US 3⅜s'43 Mar	90.24	90.10	90.10	90.12
US 3⅜s'43 June	90.20	90.12	90.17	90.18
US 3⅜s '47	90.	89.28	89.28	89.31
US 3¾s '56	91.20	91.12	91.13	91.16
US 4s '54	97.	96.13	96.3½	97.4
US 4¼s '52	101.8	100.30	101.	101.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			34½	34
Adriatic Elec 7s '52			75	75
Antioquia 7s A '45			15	15
Antioquia 8s June '59			12¾	13½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			52	52
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			51¾	51
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			50½	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			50¾	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			51½	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			51½	50¾
Australia 4½s '56			51½	51
Australia 5s '55			57½	55½
Australia 5s '57			41¾	40¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			56¾	56¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			91½	90½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			79	79
Belgium (King) 6s '55			85½	84⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			89½	88½
Belgium (King) 7s '55			96¼	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			96½	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			39½	38
Berlin Elec 6s '55			35	35
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			33½	33
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			21	20
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			23	23
Brazil (US) 8s '41			26	25½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww			46¼	46¼
Bremen 7s '35			35	34
Brisbane 5s '57			42	42
Brisbane 5s '58			42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62			19½	19½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			30½	30½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			30½	30
Bulgaria 7s '67			24	23
Bulgaria 7½s '68			37	34¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			89½	88
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			74¼	74¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			90⅛	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			15¼	15½
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61			30½	29¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			15¼	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			15¼	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			14½	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			15	15
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			14¼	14¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			25	25
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48			27	25½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			26½	25½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			27¾	27¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			25⅝	24½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			25¾	24½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42			24	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			37	36
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49			40¼	40
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45			61	61
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59			37¾	37¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			14⅞	14½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			60½	60
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			69	69
Duke Price Power 6s '66			70	70
Dutch El 6s '47			79¾	79¾
Finland 5½s '58			84½	84½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			45	45
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			48	47½
Frankfort 6½s '53			91	91
French (Rep) 7s '49			23	23
French (Rep) 7½s '41			110¾	110⅝
German 7s '49			112⅝	112½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			59½	58½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			41	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			35½	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			37½	36
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts			41	41
Germ El Pow 5½s '53			23¾	23¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50			33	32
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48			33	32
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40			37⅝	37⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			44½	44
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45			36	35½
Graz 8s '54			36½	36½
Greek 6s '68			37⅞	37⅞
Hamburg 6s '46			43½	38
Helsingfors 6½s '60			33½	32½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44			38¼	36⅞
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61			53	53
Hungary Mun 7½ '46			29	29
Hungary Mun 7½s '45			15½	15
Iseder Steel 6s '48 '52			18½	18½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52			26	26
Italy (King) 7s '51			73½	72½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			88	87½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			72	71¾
Karstadt 6s '43			83	83
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			23½	23
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			54½	53¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34			62¾	62¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			99½	99¾
Medellin 6½s '54			99½	99¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52			51.00	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58			16¼	16¼
Montevideo (City) 6s '59			69	69
New South Wales 5s '57			23	22
New South Wales 5s '58			50½	50½
Nord Ry 6½s '50			50½	50
Norway (King) 5s '63			97½	97½
Norway (King) 6s '43			70	68
Norwegian El 5½s '57			76½	76½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50			57¼	56¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53			51	51
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			90	90
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			100¼	100¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61			7	7
Poland (Gov) 6s '40			54¾	52¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			51¾	51½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			54	54
Prussia 6½s '52			30¼	30½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53			41	40½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww			40	39½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55			37¾	37
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53			11	11
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66			13½	12
Roma (City) 6½s '52			72¾	72½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww			93½	92½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			73¼	73¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			54	53
Saxon State 7s '45			30	28
Serbs Cro & Slov 5s '62			40	40
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			37	35
Siemens 6½s '51			39½	40
Siemens 7½ '51			54	53
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46			75	75
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			38	38
Sydney 6½s '58			37	37
Sweden (King) 5½s '54			45½	45½
Swiss Government 5½s '48			103¾	103½
Toho Hel Pcow 6 '47			90⅝	90⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '52			64½	64½
Toyko El El 6s '53			69¾	69¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57			59½	58
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			30	30
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			68	68
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47			93	92½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '52			28	28
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			27	27
Vienna 6s '52			27	27
Warsaw 7s '58			48	47
Westphalia El 6s '53			26	26
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			24	24

General Electric Orders Fall Off 26 P. C. in 1931

The General Electric Company's orders received during the last quarter of 1931 amounted to $49,321,460, compared with $74,188,480 in the same three months of 1930, a decrease of 33.5 per cent. For the full 1931 year orders totaled $252,021,496, compared with $341,830,312 in 1930, a decrease of 26.2 per cent.

The trend of orders by quarters over the last two years follows:

	1931	1930	%Dec.
1st qu

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINO IN 20 YEARS URGED

Vandenberg Bill Provides For Steps Leading to Ultimate Freedom

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Complete independence for the Philippine Islands in 20 years, provided the Insular Legislature complies with certain economic requirements, is proposed in a bill introduced into Congress yesterday by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan.

The economic measures which the Legislature must enact before independence is granted, as set forth in Mr. Vandenberg's bill, include gradual reduction of immigration quotas and increase in tariffs. The Michigan Senator believes that immediate independence would do the islands "incalculable damage," and is not satisfied with the Hawes-Cutting bill which contemplates independence for the islands in five years.

Introducing his bill, Senator Vandenberg stated that it was intended simply as a "philosophy of action," and that he did not consider it conclusive in details.

"It proceeds upon the following theory," he declared. "(1) We are committed to ultimate Philippine independence. (2) This commitment is dependent upon proof of economic independence prerequisite to political independence. (3) These proofs must be actual and not speculative and of sufficient duration to warrant reliance upon them by the Filipinos themselves. (4) Final and complete independence shall be at the ultimate disposition of the Filipinos themselves; but so long as the United States retains responsibility it shall retain authority commensurate therewith."

The bill provides that when it is approved by the Philippine Legislature subsequent to passage by Congress, mutual tariffs at the rate of 10 per cent of existing rates become effective both ways and a Filipino immigration quota is established at a point 10 per cent below the immigration for 1931.

Five years later these rates may be increased another 10 per cent and the immigration quota reduced in the same amount at the option of the Philippine Legislature. Five years thereafter there is another option of 10 per cent, and at the end of another five years thereafter 20 per cent option. This, Mr. Vandenberg explained, leads to the twentieth year, when final and complete independence is determined by native plebiscite.

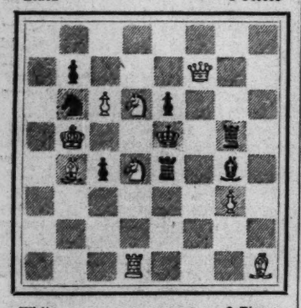
The failure of the Philippine Legislature to exercise any of these stated options would void the balance of the program and restore the present status, according to provisions of the bill. The Legislature may also at any time restore the present status at its own initiative.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1375
By D. H. Brummelman

Black — 8 Pieces

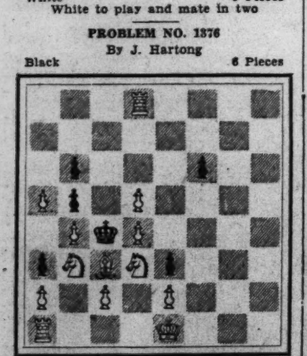


White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1376
By J. Hartong

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

More A. C. White birthday problems

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1373. P-K4

No. 1374. 1. Q-B5 K-R4 or B-Kt7 or B-R6
2. QxKBP
1. —— P-K7
2. Q-Q7
1. —— PxP
2. Q-Kt7

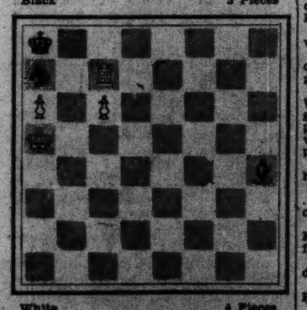
End-Game No. 78. White wins: 1 P-Kt6, P-R3; 2 RxPch, KxR; 3 Kt-R5ch, RxKt; 4 Q-B7ch, K-B3; 36 Q-Q8ch and White mates in three.

END-GAMES

The ending below has a neat twist at the end. Black is ingenious, but White even more so. Another of Rinck's masterful compositions.

End-Game No. 79
By H. Rinck

Black — 3 Pieces



White — White to play and win — 4 Pieces

NOTES

The newest chess organization in these parts is the Lynn Chess Club, which was founded last September with six members, and now claims 36. Under the leadership of Rev. Miller, president, and H. T. Sprague, vice-president, many interesting events have been sponsored at the club rooms in the Masonic Building. Among these was a simultaneous held Jan. 5. The expert was M. E. Ward, tournament champion of the Boylston Chess Club, Boston, who defeated 18 players and lost to 2. Seven and Hobby. A tournament is now in progress to determine the strength of members, and it is hoped that next year a team will participate in the annual team tournament of the Metropolitan Chess League.

A new world's record for simultaneous play was recently established at Antwerp, Belg., by G. Koltanowski, Belgian master, who met 160 opponents. His record was 135 wins, 7 losses, 18 draws, and the seance lasted 11 hours. The previous record was established by F. J. Marshall, United States champion, at Montreal in 1922. On that occasion he met 158, winning 129, drawing 21 and losing 8.

The next masters' tournament is scheduled for the early part of February under the auspices of the London Chess League. Dr. Alekhine is postponing a trip around the world to play. Kashdan and Fiohr, winners of the recent Hastings tournament, have accepted invitations. Others expected to take part are Tartakower, Maroczy, Colle, Sultan Khan, Miss Vera Menchik and four Englishmen, Sir George Thomas, Yates, Winter and Jackson. Some fine competition should result.

Here are the detailed scores of the Hastings tournament just concluded. Aside from the excellent scores of the two leaders, a feature is the record of Miss Vera Menchik, who again showed her fitness for male competition.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1 Flohr	—	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8-1
2 K's'd'n	½	—	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	7½-1½
3 Euwe	½	0	—	½	1	1	0	½	½	1	6-4
4 S.Khan	0	½	½	—	½	1	0	0	1	1	4½-4½
5 Stoltz	. 0	½	0	½	—	0	1	½	1	½	4-5
6 J'cks'n	0	0	0	0	1	—	½	1	½	1	4-5
7 M'chik	0	0	1	1	0	½	—	0	1	½	4-5
8 Yates	.. 0	0	½	1	½	0	1	—	1	0	4-5
9 Michell	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	0	—	1	2-7
10 Th'mas	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	0	—	2-7

This game, from the Bled tournament, has as its lesson the weakness of not contesting the center. Black, in the early stages, allows White complete control of the center. The result is a bind which is released only with his downfall. Nimzowitsch's method of winning is quite vigorous.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Nimzowitsch White	Flohr Black	Nimzowitsch White	Flohr Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3 (a)	23 KtxKBP	R-Kt2
3 P-K4	P-Q3 (b)	24 BxKtP	Kt-Q3
4 P-Q4	P-K4	25 BxP	Kt-B4
5 KKt-K2 (c)	B-K2	26 RxKt (i)	BxR
6 P-B3 (d)	P-B3	27 P-Q6	QxP
7 B-K3	Q-B2	28 QxQ	BxQ
8 Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	29 Kt-R5ch	R-K2
9 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	30 R-KB!	B-Q6
10 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2	31 R-B8ch	K-Q2
11 P-Kt3	P-KR4 (e)	32 RxR	BxKt
12 B-Q3	P-Kt3	33 BxR	BxB
13 CastlesKR	Kt-R2	34 Kt-Kt3	B-Q8
14 P-QR4	P-KR5	35 Kt-B5	B-Q (j)
15 KKt-K2	P-QB4 (f)	36 RxP	K-B3
16 P-B4!	PxP	37 R-R8	K-Q2
17 RxP	P-Kt4 (g)	38 Kt-K3	BxP
18 R-B2	P-B3	39 K-B2	P-K5
19 P-K5!!	QPxP (h)	40 RxBch	KxR
20 B-Kt6ch	K-Q	41 P-R5	B-R7
21 Kt-K4	Kt-QB	42 P-Kt4	Resigns

(a) Perhaps Black wishes to transpose into the Q gambit. At any rate he never really survives this early surrender of the center. P-Q4 or P-K4 is more logical.

(b) Again Black refuses to contest the center. Much better is 3 . . . P-Q4; 4 P-K5, KKt-Q2 or 4 BPxP, PxP; 5 P-K3, P-Q5!

(c) It is doubtful if 5 PxP, PxP; 6 QxQ, would give White any lasting advantage.

(d) Characteristic of Nimzowitsch. One object is to stifle Black's QB, which has no place to go.

(e) Black, having passively conceded White most of the board, finds it hard to get any play. He hasn't a single well-placed piece. Here his struggles for freedom provide accessible weaknesses for White's pieces.

(f) 15 . . . P-KB4; 16 P-KB4 and White has all the better of it.

(g) Black cannot even simplify with 17 . . . B-Kt4; 18 R-B2, BxB; 19 QxB, B-Kt5 on account of 20 Kt-Kt5!

(h) After 19 . . . RPxP; 20 B-Kt6ch, K-Q; 21 B-B7! Black is equally uncomfortable.

(i) Nimzowitsch now wins in the most direct fashion!

(j) If 35 . . . BxP; 36 KtxB, KxKt; 37 RxP, followed by RxKtP.

RAILROAD TO RE-HIRE 1700 IN ALBANY SHOPS

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—About 1700 men will return to work Monday at the West Albany shops of the New York Central Railroad.

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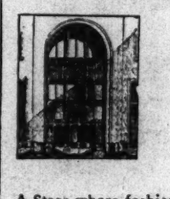

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Humane Methods and service

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High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
Prompt delivery to all parts of town.

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FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

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HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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YORKSHIRE

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Complete House Furnishers
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Removal Experts. Estimates Free.
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They are happy to do so
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The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

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HAWMACK
10-12 THE HEADROW, LEEDS

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Castle Mills Bridge, York
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Special Offer
Yorkshire Pepper Cake
One Pound 1/- Two Pounds 1/9
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High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
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See our advertisement on another page.

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We Stock Nationally Advertised Goods.
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FAMILY GROCER
QUALITY . . . SATISFACTION
SERVICE anywhere in the city
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I can do the sort you need
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The Best House in Wakefield for Pianos, Gramophones, Radio Gramophones, Music, Records.
Tuning and Repairs by Experts
Gramophone Records of Hymns sung at Christian Science Services in stock.

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Men's & Boys' Tailors & Outfitters
BURBERRY AGENTS
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Ladies' Hairdressing
MARGARET TAYLOR
(Phyllis Earle Diploma)
288 BATH ST. (Opp. King's Theatre)
Tel. 4368 Douglas
Coty's Toilet Preparations and Potter & Moore's Lavender Water stocked

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Passenger Pigeon
(Ectopistes migratoria)

Where: Formerly common to the eastern part of North America. Now extinct.

Distinguishing features: Upper parts (including the sides of body, head, chin and neck) blue; underparts purple and brownish red, fading to a violet tinge in rear; the tail with 12 feathers, the middle ones brown, the rest pale blue; bill black; feet yellow. The male was about 17 inches long, the female smaller and much duller in color.

Though once so numerous that they were reported "in clouds that darkened the sky," writers of bird lore in the early nineteenth century noted "an alarming decrease in their numbers," and by the first years of the twentieth century the birds were omitted from books on the more common birds because they were so rare, "seldom if ever seen in flocks of more than five or ten." Today they are believed to be extinct, at least there is no record of an expert seeing one in over 15 years.

New England was the favorite territory of these birds. Here they depended principally upon acorns and beechnuts during the winter, also frequenting grain-fields where they gleaned among the weeds and stubble. When berries were in season they fed upon them.

The flocks generally separated into pairs in May, and though still associating in communities, they built their nests in the forked branches of trees, usually in a swamp or thick woods. Constructed of twigs and leaves loosely arranged into a frail structure the nest was hardly strong enough to support the parent, and had no lining of softer material. Both parents assisted in the incubation of the eggs (usually two) and just before the young birds hatched the pure white eggs would take on a slightly rose tint.

Question: Where do Circassian walnuts grow? My sister in New York sent me some recently.—P. B., Chicago.

Answer: These beautifully gnarled and twisted nuts are grown in the Caucasus region bordering the Black Sea.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Unique (J. M. T., who says, "I have frequently seen the expressions, 'more unique' and 'most unique.' It would seem to me that 'unique' is as incapable of adjectival comparison as is 'perfect' ")—You are quite right, colloquial usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Unique" is derived from the Latin *unus*, "one," and is applied to that which is "without like or equal; the only one of the kind; sole." A unique rug, for example, is the only one of its kind in existence. There may be several unique rugs in a collection; one may be regarded as the most beautiful, another as the oddest, but one could not be more sole, more only—more unique—than the others. (It would be impossible for one to be "more the only one than the other only ones.")

Properly, "unique" should not be compared. But an approach to uniqueness may be indicated by using "nearly." For instance, a certain collection may not contain a unique rug, but one specimen may be more nearly unique than the others. Thus, too, one may treat an approach to perfection: "It was the most nearly perfect rendition of the symphony she had heard."

In Lighter Vein

One on the Boys

The boys of one of Dr. Stryker's classes at Hamilton College got a goose and tied it securely in his chair and pushed the chair under his desk just before his expected arrival. He entered, pulled out his chair, and saw the goose occupying it.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen," said he. "I didn't know you were having a class meeting!"—*Christian Advocate.*

Almost as Rough

First Cow Puncher: "That last cayuse kinda bucked, didn't he?"

Second C. P.: "Did he buck! You'da thought you was in a rumble seat!"—*Prairie Farmer.*

New Cult

"Is your father a Methodist?"

"No, ma'am," was the answer. "Mother says he is a Seven Day Absentist."—*Christian Register.*

Right

"In which zone are the United States of America?"

"In the temperance zone, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

Heard at Miami

"How long have you been a life saver?"

"I began as a small buoy."

A Quotation for Today

THE ancestor of every action is a thought.—EMERSON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'A Smile Is Worth More Than Its Face Value

A YOUNG mother in a strange city found herself lonely, discouraged, tired. Putting her two children into the battered baby buggy, she donned her shabby hat and coat and went for an aimless walk.

A young woman beautifully dressed came from the opposite direction, and as she passed she smiled at the children and then at the young mother. And in that smile there was friendship, cheer and love. She passed on knowing nothing of the burden she had lifted from the young mother.

The sun seemed suddenly brighter and loneliness and discouragement gave way to joy as she wheeled her children home and went about her work with a song.

Thirty years have passed since then. Prosperity and other blessings have come to this mother. But she tells this story of a smile as though it were one of her greatest treasures.

Brevities

Passing Show: A naturalist points out that worms cannot sit down even if they want to. Nor can a lot of other Underground travelers.

Ohio State Journal: Because she escaped punishment after foisting the kimono upon the civilized world, Japan has had the notion she could get away with anything.

The Children's Corner

Coaster Wagon's Turn

"OH, DEAR," sighed Coaster Wagon pensively to the Family Car, "I'm so tired of staying in this garage. Little Boy seems to have quite forgotten me since he put me here. I suppose you see him often," he finished wistfully.

"Oh yes, indeed," answered Family Car cheerfully, "I take him out to ride nearly every day. Just yesterday I took him and his mother and daddy out in the country to see his grandparents."

"He didn't say anything about me, I suppose?" questioned Coaster Wagon hopefully.

"Well no," answered Family Car, regretfully. "His conversation now-a-days seems to be mostly about his new sled. He has a new one, I suppose you know."

"Oh yes, I saw it the day before he put me here in the garage. It was a very attractive one," Coaster Wagon conceded honestly.

"Yes, indeed, it is a fine sled," agreed Family Car. "Sometimes," he continued, "when I take his mother and daddy out, I see Little Boy out on the sidewalk with the neighbor's children and they all seem to be having a fine time pulling each other on their sleds up and down the snowy walks. Sometimes they go all around the block."

"That is the way we used to do before the snow came," replied Coaster Wagon. "Oh the fun we had!"

"No doubt when the snow goes Little Boy will come and get you again," answered Family Car reassuringly.

Every day after that Coaster Wagon asked Family Car about the weather, for Family Car went out of the garage once or twice daily, and every day Family Car would report, "There is still snow on the ground." Sometimes the answer was even more discouraging, when Family Car was obliged to report that more snow was falling.

Coaster Wagon began to think there would never be an end to the snow and he grew more and more lonesome for Little Boy day by day.

At last Family Car had good news. "It's warmer today," he told Coaster Wagon, "very much warmer and the snow is melting. I think we are having what they call a thaw."

"Little Boy can't use his sled now, so perhaps he will come and get me," Coaster Wagon thought excitedly.

And next day, sure enough, Little Boy did come! The garage door opened, and there he stood, in his little old play coat and cap, holding his sled in his arms.

"There," Coaster Wagon heard him say to New Sled, "Mother told me to put you back in a corner of the garage until I need you again," and then he was gone without even a glance at Coaster Wagon.

Coaster Wagon was so disappointed that he could hardly return New Sled's friendly greeting. New Sled appeared not to notice it however. "It's so nice and cozy in here," he remarked pleasantly. "Little Boy and I have had some great times together, but this will be a pleasant place to wait until he needs me again. I suppose he played with you before the snow came, didn't he?"

"Oh yes, we had wonderful times," answered Coaster Wagon brightening a little at the memory.

"Well it's Roller Skates' turn, now. Little Boy has been longing to use them ever since his uncle sent them to him, and he hasn't had a chance with the sidewalks all snowy, but they're probably having a great time now," declared New Sled cheerfully.

After that Family Car gave them daily reports on Little Boy's progress in skating. In just a few days, he told them proudly, Little Boy was skating up and down the sidewalk just as though he had always known how.

"Family car is so kind to tell us all the news that is happening outside this garage," New Sled said gratefully.

And then one day Little Boy came once more to the garage and this time he came straight to Coaster Wagon!

"It's time I played with you, now," he said as he pulled Coaster Wagon out of his corner.

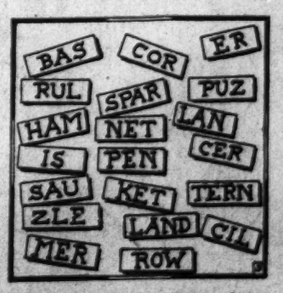
"Good-by. It's your turn now," whispered New Sled as Coaster Wagon rolled joyously past him.

"Good-by, until I see you again," called back Coaster Wagon as he followed Little Boy out into the sunshine.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. I LEARNED, OUT ON THE BRINY WAY, SOME FISH ARE VERY FOND OF PLAY.
2. SWIFT PORPOISES,— TEN MORE OR LESS,— PLAYED JUST LIKE SCHOOLBOYS AT RECESS.
3. WITH LIGHTNING SPEED, THROUGH WAVE THEY DASHED; AND LET ME ADD, THEY ALSO SPLASHED.
4. NOW WHAT I LEARNED CONVINCES ME THAT FISH HAVE FUN,— THE SAME AS WE.

Split Syllables Puzzle



The names of 10 common objects each of two syllables, have been cut apart and mixed up in this puzzle. Can you join the syllables so as to spell these names?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Planets Puzzle:

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Sun, Moon, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Parable of the Alpine Climbers

SHOULD a web-weaving spider suddenly turn into a fly, he would find himself enmeshed in his own net. When the nations after the war wove their intricate fabric of debts and reparations, little did they dream that, with changed economic conditions, they would find themselves entangled in this web. Yet this is the case today. The Reparations Conference, despite its limited program, still has the opportunity of producing at least a small pair of scissors to cut some strands and open the way to a new prosperity for all countries now caught in the folds of impossible obligations.

The Basel investigating committee, in a report on which the statesmen will have the opportunity of pronouncing at Lausanne, clearly stated the view that transfers of funds on an excessive scale upset the balance of international commerce and accentuate the existing economic malaise.

It is also laid down, with all the force of expert authority, that no real relief can be obtained by simply relieving one country at the expense of other countries. Even those who deny that Germany is entitled to such relief recognize that it is expedient for the creditors of Germany, in their own interest, to remove the burden which, in crushing Germany, throws their own economy into confusion.

The countries are irrevocably linked together like Alpine climbers attached to the same rope, and it is sheer folly to lay loads on one beyond his strength. Yet there are only two ways of lightening his load. One, which is warmly recommended, is to pitch the load over the precipice, and let it be heard of no more. That would indeed be the happiest solution, were it possible. The second method is to apportion his load on all the climbers. But they already complain that they are overburdened.

Rightly or wrongly, the allies thought fit to place their own burdens on the back of Germany. Germany had suffered at least as much as any one of them. But, in addition to reparations, they demanded from Germany the sums they required to pay their own debts to the United States. To many people this always appeared to be a preposterous notion. It seemed incredible that Germany would be able, not only to make good the war damages but to take upon itself the reimbursement of loans from the United States to France, Great Britain, Italy—reimbursements which these countries, perhaps correctly, professed themselves unable to make without German aid.

Extraordinary as the demand was, it is thus that it has been generally regarded. The Young plan, tacitly if not officially accepted by the United States, specifically earmarked the two-thirds of German payments as belonging to the United States, and the Hoover moratorium, again, in suspending German payments, suspended allied payments. Despite American efforts to divorce debts and reparations, the doctrine of the Balfour note and of the French thesis has been admitted in practice.

Now that it is seen that Germany cannot support the total weight which was placed upon it, it becomes apparent that those nations which had looked to Germany to carry their loads cannot greatly add to their own burdens. Were the result of the Lausanne Conference merely to place on the backs of other countries loads which Germany has hitherto endeavored to carry, the consequences might be disastrous. There would be no real relief to the party of Alpine climbers who are negotiating the most difficult and dangerous of passes.

That is why the Basel committee ventured to go outside the terms of reference to it, and suggested that the adjustment of all intergovernmental debts, not only reparational but reimbursable, to the present situation of the world, "is the only lasting step capable of re-establishing confidence, which is the very condition of economic stability and real peace." It affirmed the adjustment should take place without delay if new disasters are to be avoided.

This is the situation which confronts the Lausanne Conference.

A Conundrum in Clothes

AMONG the riddles of the domestic universe none is more puzzling to the ordinary man than why his socks come back from the wash turned wrong side out. Shirts come back ready to be put on. But the sock, on a cold winter's morn, proves the wrong way around.

If some conscientious statistician got wind of this molehill, a mountain he might make of it. One minute lost turning the socks in one home is nothing. Multiply it by the minutes lost in the city, and the sum begins to mount. Total the nation's loss! Suppose a mere million men miss a million minutes a week turning their socks. That is equivalent to 13,000 hours, or 1600 eight-hour days, or one man working five solid years—turning socks.

Whatever satisfaction may be found in this by the man who wants a little sympathy, the time lost probably is a trifle compared with that squandered about the house in other ways. There are, for instance, the moments upon moments consumed in shifting from one suit to another those "important" papers and envelopes that he will never use. There also is the time spent—perish the thought if you can—in procrastinating as to which pair of socks to turn right side out!

If the statistician should compute the time thus employed, it very likely would be found to run into centuries in terms of a single man power. It is even probable the statistician would require an age or two to make the computation, and could do so then only at the expense of wearing his own socks inside out.

Europe in Asia

SO MUCH has been written by Orientals and pro-Orient Occidentals of the harm that Europe has brought to Asia that it is quite a relief to find an Oriental writing about the good that has come from the introduction. That Oriental is no less a person than Dr. S. K. Datta, well-known Indian nationalist, close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, and a member of the Round Table Conference. Some months ago he went on a tour of the Orient, and at the conclusion of his visit to China he wrote a letter which appears in the English quarterly, the Round Table.

"My mind will dwell," Dr. Datta says, "on those old [foreign] settlements which girt the southeastern and eastern coasts of the Asiatic continent." These began as trading posts staked out by the great trading companies in the West, such as the East India Company, which enjoyed a monopoly of foreign trade under government charters, and took shape from humble beginnings—a bund, or an artificial river or sea embankment, a few clean streets, a watchman or two. In China they are still under foreign jurisdiction.

Out of the trading post grew the first municipalities that the Orient had ever seen. This is the point that impressed Dr. Datta, perhaps as he looked at the palatial buildings in the settlement at Shanghai, a settlement which has grown into the commercial metropolis of all China. He thought of the effect on India of the municipality:

> Now, as we look back, is it not of significance that since 1884 in India nearly 800 municipalities have come into being, and over 1200 district and taluq, or union, boards? In other words, India has today over 2000 of these self-governing bodies—education, sanitation, roads, traffic . . . Is it any wonder that Congress boycott of legislatures does not include municipalities?

These old trading posts proceeded to introduce to the Orient such an alien political concept as judicial machinery. This now has spread all over India. The idea of individual liberty, which is the basis of procedure at law, is now "our most prized possession." It is being introduced from the foreign settlements to Chinese China. Then the idea of freedom of the press came from the old trading posts. In those settlement prints the traders ventilated their grievances. They expressed them also in another way—by exercising the right of public meeting. The influence of this institution Dr. Datta traces right up to the Indian Congress.

Dr. Datta sums up by prophesying that some day an Asiatic historian will arise who will point out that the most powerful influences on Asia have been precisely these institutions that the Anglo-Saxon trader considered necessary for his well-being and protection. That scholar is already at hand in Dr. Hu Shih. Dr. Hu Shih is a Chinese teacher whose renown knows no bounds of country or race. He began reminding westerners of the achievements of their own civilization when it was a fad to belittle them in comparison with those of Eastern civilization. He saw the good that had been brought to Asia as well as the bad.

More of a balance in the appreciation of the two cultures is returning. They can be complementary.

British Post Office Socialism

"WHAT about the post office?" used to be the favorite rejoinder in Great Britain to those who argued that industries run by the state are bound to be inefficient. It was an effective rejoinder, for it was considered the post office was admirably conducted.

But the situation has changed. Public complaisance has given way to active and persistent criticism. It is agreed that the collection and delivery of letters is punctual and dependable. But the post office handles not only the letter service of Great Britain, but also all the telephone and telegraph services. The telegraph now is run at a loss. The telephone service is the subject of endless and not altogether unjustified complaints. Public sentiment for a drastic revision of the undertaking has been growing, and has taken the form of a memorial to the Prime Minister signed by more than half the members of Parliament.

It is recalled that the British Post Office is one of the biggest unified businesses in the world. It has a capital investment of £140,000,000. It employs 230,000 people. Its commercial undertakings affect every other business in the country. Yet, under whatever Cabinet, the individual at the head of this vast concern is a politician with no expert knowledge of the business, appointed on purely political grounds by the Government of the day. Last year no less than four persons held this office.

All the profits of the industry pass automatically to the Treasury, whose sanction is required even for small items of expenditure, though the Treasury officials are without expert knowledge of the business. No technician may be paid more than £1500 a year, and the best men are apt to be attracted away to more lucrative jobs. The absence of adequate encouragement to enterprise and initiative is conspicuous in the telephone department, the profits of which might have been vastly increased by the investment of more capital.

The British Post Office is the biggest example outside Russia, and excluding armaments, of a business centrally conducted on the method of state Socialism. Is it proposed to transfer this undertaking to private enterprise? Is a new, vast capitalistic concern to be set up on a scale hitherto unparalleled in England?

This, it may be said at once, is not contemplated even by the most conservatively minded of the critics. While some speak of setting up a public utility company with strictly defined powers, others—and theirs is the most generally favored view—ask for the establishment of a body comparable with the Central Electricity Board, or the Broadcasting Corporation, or the Port of London Authority. Each of these has a constitution strictly defined by statute, but enjoys freedom of administrative action. It is a business concern, but it does not exist for the profit of shareholders.

A dozen years ago a public concern of this kind was regarded with distrust by British Conservatives as a thinly veiled form of Socialism. The first proposal for an Electricity Board was thrown out by a Conservative House of Lords. How radically opinion changed in the course of a few years was shown by the adoption and passing of the measure a few years later by a purely Conservative Government.

Recent years have witnessed in this and in other cases the trial and testing of the machinery of public concerns in monopolistic industries; it appears to have combined the advantages of private enterprise with public control. More than that, in each case it has satisfied the aspirations of Socialists without disgusting hardened individualists. So we have the interesting fact that while the public corporation would be acceptable to many Socialists as a substitute for large private businesses, it would be an equally acceptable substitute to many Conservatives for a state-owned business such as the post office.

Russia Aims at Self-Sufficiency

IS IT possible for a single country to push forward its own economic development in a time of falling prices and diminishing trade? Opinion on this question in America sharply differs, and economists and politicians are divided in their views as to whether and how far American recovery can proceed irrespective of conditions in other parts of the globe.

The Soviet Union, however, cherishes no doubts on this score. It has proclaimed its intention to increase the volume of its industrial output by more than one-third in 1932, as compared with 1931, despite the fact that the value of its exports is declining and the outlook for long-term credit, under present conditions, is far from bright. This program is based on the assumption that a very considerable degree of self-sufficiency has been attained, that progress is possible with a minimum amount of foreign imports. By the end of the year, when such new big plants as the Nizhni Novgorod automobile works and the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk steel mills will have advanced much further toward full productive capacity than they are at present, it is expected that this self-sufficiency will correspondingly increase.

The Soviet Union planned to increase industrial production by 45 per cent in 1931, but achieved an actual gain of 20 or 21 per cent. It remains to be seen whether the projected growth by 36 per cent in 1932 actually will be carried out in the face of the handicap imposed by severe limitation of the coöperation which can be expected from the outside world.

This handicap finds expression in many ways. For a long time the Soviet Union has been accustomed to denying itself luxuries, or even comforts, which had to be paid for in foreign currency. Now to a large degree it must deny itself what the Soviet leaders consider much more necessary things: foreign equipment and machinery and the services of the more highly paid foreign specialists. There was a noteworthy diminution in the number of the more highly paid American engineers and specialists employed in Russia during the latter part of 1931. This was not because the country does not need their services, but because foreign currency is so tightly rationed by the Soviet state organs that only a comparatively small amount can be expended on foreign experts. The Soviet authorities now hope that some foreign engineers, especially Germans, can be engaged on contracts that call for payment only in rubles.

Foreign commentators have sometimes disagreed as to whether the Soviet Union desired to conquer the markets of the world or to achieve a state of self-contained independence economically. Events have answered this question, at least for the time being. This tendency toward self-sufficiency will be strengthened in 1932. Wherever possible the foreign machine will be replaced by a Soviet machine, made out of Russian materials. This will be a severe but perhaps a useful test of the real progress that has been made along qualitative as well as quantitative lines under the Five-Year Plan.

Editorial Notes

Specifications released on the 1932 automobile models indicate that engineers have accepted the challenge of safety and have made cars progressively easier to control. Now the motorist should accept his increasing responsibilities and do as much to improve his driving.

At first glance there doesn't seem to be a great deal of difference between being "dissatisfied" and "unsatisfied," but by the end of the year the dissatisfied are likely to be jogging along in the same old ruts while the unsatisfied may be looking down from new heights.

New York City reports that 5320 unemployed adults, some over sixty, took courses in its continuation schools in the fall semester of 1931. These people, apparently, look upon so-called "hard times" as a good opportunity to prepare for better positions and greater prosperity.

According to Professor Brigham of Princeton, the fifteen most frequently used words are: "in, and, that, a, the, to, with, be, of, as, all, at, not, for, and on." But if so, how about "if," "but" and "so"?

No, Easy Street has not been closed off; but the roads leading to it have been made rougher by too much wear.

Paying in Kind

By H. B. ELLISTON

LORD HUGH CECIL'S suggestion that the war debts owed to the United States should be paid in goods instead of in dollars, fell quite naturally on deaf ears. It is precisely against the receipt of foreign goods that the industrial nations have set up tariff barriers. Goods received as war debts or in the ordinary course of business are likely to come into competition with similar goods produced at home. If consumers in the creditor countries want goods, creditor manufacturers, not foreigners, are the people to supply them. So runs the theory of the protective tariff.

But the system of paying in kind is in vogue in that other body of war obligations between governments—reparations. Part of Germany's reparations are delivered to the creditors in the solid form of goods without any cash mediation. Yet on no other question have the ex-allies been more divided, the division having grown out of the economic education afforded by reparations.

The Treaty of Versailles stated that Germany was "to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas" to the extent that the injured might determine. Reparation on this order had the justification of historical warrant. It had been the penalty of defeat since the days of the Punic Wars. Nothing seemed more simple. To get goods for nothing—this surely was most profitable to the recipient. But experience soon proved the contrary. If nations got their goods without paying for them, they had no use for the articles manufactured at home, or for those regularly imported from other manufacturing nations. The result apparently could be only unemployment.

* * *

Very quickly after the peace this economic dilemma was uncovered. The first victim was British shipbuilding. Deprived of orders because of the oversupply of free ships received from Germany, the shipyards began running on short time. Then the Welsh coal fields went under a cloud. Coal deliveries by Germany may have been a blessing to France and Italy, but they were a keenly felt disadvantage to the Welsh, lessening the demand for their coal on the Continent. Some writers have gone so far as to say that the competition of reparations coal was a contributory factor in the paralysis of the coal industry leading up to the general strike of 1926. What was good business in the simple days of the Punic Wars was bad business in the complex days after the World War.

Thus, in Lord Hugh Cecil's own country, the idea of paying in kind came under increasing opprobrium. Great Britain took to reparation revision conferences the slogan "Beware of the Germans bearing gifts!" So deliveries were gradually superseded. At present, under the Young plan, the system is to be continued on a diminishing scale for ten years, when it ceases altogether, and for the rest of the period during which reparations have to be paid, Germany must pay in cash.

* * *

Yet the system might well be revived in connection with both war debts and reparations. Deliveries might take place in third countries, especially backward countries. If Germany were asked, for instance, to build a French railroad across the Sahara, joining the coast with equatorial Africa, everybody might be the gainer. Germany's great trouble, apart from her political incapacity to pay reparations, is that she doesn't happen to possess enough francs and dollars to make payments. Nobody will let her earn them by trade. It is an exchange problem. But she is just as well equipped now in the labor and materials required for building railroads as she was before she was allegedly ruined.

As for France, she would get a railroad for nothing, a railroad, moreover, that would develop her great north African empire. The benefit of such a development scheme would by no means be limited to Germany and France. Other nations would feel the advantage of the project in the general stimulation to trade arising from the employment of so much material.

This is by no means a new idea. It has been advanced ever since reparations ran into difficulties. Prof. Paul Monroe last year proposed that Germany should pay reparations by reconstructing China as the agent of Germany's reparation creditors. The debt as incurred by China would be owed to the reparation creditors. Some time ago Sir Josiah Stamp talked about the possibility of taking reparations by way of the development of Australia. Work in South America could also be accepted with benefit to all concerned.

France has blown hot and cold over these suggestions, according to the state of her own industry, but in general the feeling is by no means antipathetic. Italy, a country poor in natural resources, would welcome deliveries, whether left on her own doorsteps or paid in development schemes in third countries in which she holds an interest. It will be recalled that when she wished to take more coal from Germany as part of her Young plan annuity, Britain objected, and one of Mr. Philip Snowden's triumphs at the Hague conference of 1930, which put the Young plan into effect, was to persuade the Italians to buy more British coal and to take less German coal for nothing. Belgium has just declared her willingness to take more reparations in kind.

How does Britain stand? With her lapse from the gold standard, Britain's rôle as a world developer is more or less in abeyance. No longer able to open up world markets, but anxious to see it done, she might be more amenable nowadays to the suggestion that Germany should pay her reparations totally in kind. For world development has been allowed to languish for the last ten years. Instead of flowing from industrial to agricultural communities, as before the war, capital has been crossing and recrossing the Atlantic, until a country like Germany, which is a natural creditor, and should be in the forefront of world development, is the world's greatest debtor. Even areas that in the past have felt the vivifying influence of British capital require repairs and replacements.

* * *

It may be that the coming reparation conference at Lausanne already has been precluded from discussion of a permanent solution. Germany has declared her intention of disavowing reparations in their entirety. She got a good deal of encouragement for her present attitude from the experts of the neutral countries attached to the Basel committee. A powerful section of London opinion agrees with Germany. But the United States, which receives two-thirds of German reparations in the form of war debts, will remain aloof. And France is still arguing for the maintenance of the Young plan, to restore which as the modus of reparations Premier Laval crossed the Atlantic and conferred with President Hoover.

If, however, the delegates are in a position politically to discuss solutions, instead of postponing them, an extension of the idea of deliveries in the form suggested would be an economically feasible method of dealing with both war debts and reparations. It would also restart the wheel of industry. What better scheme could be propounded than that the money which was used for purposes of destruction should be rededicated to the high purpose of developing the world's backward areas?

Notes From Paris

Stalls on The Boulevards

TWO thousand five hundred people applied last year for the little wooden stalls which line the chief boulevards of Paris during the Christmas and New Year season. Anyone of French nationality, or who fought for France during the war, may apply for one of these huts, and anything may be sold with the exception of perfumery, hosiery and umbrellas, provided its price does not exceed forty francs—$1.60. These huts are allowed on the streets from the twenty-second of December to the first Thursday after the new year, but it is customary that a request made by the wife of the President of the Republic for an extension of this time be granted by the Administration.

* * *

Dressmakers Get Together

The two branches of dressmaking in Paris have until now almost completely ignored each other. They are the Haute Couture and the Confection. A common cause, namely the establishment and protection of copyright styles has, however, brought them together through the efforts of M. Lucien B. Vautier, the founder and director of the magazine Revue Française de la Couture en Gros et de la Confection (French Review of Wholesale Dressmaking and Ready Made Clothing). A commission composed of members from both branches has been formed to discuss the details of a new protective measure. It is understood that this proposal deals with the sale of designs to foreign firms, and also with the "droit d'inspiration," a form of copyright which would protect individual designers.

* * *

State-Owned Property

The first person to think of valuing national property in France was one of its kings, Chilpéric I, and this "stock taking" took place in the year 580. His example was followed by William the Conqueror in 1080 and Henry II in 1557. Then the Comptroller of Finances took the matter in hand, and in 1708 it was made an annual event. The last general statement of property owned by the state was drawn up by a special commission which was nominated in 1922; the report itself was published in 1926. The total value of state-owned property is 79,900,560,888 francs—$3,196,022,431. Forests, roads, canals, rivers, ports, lighthouses, sand dunes, railways and national monuments go to make up this total.

* * *

Agreement On Excavation

The negotiations which have been taking place between the University of Toulouse and the Smithsonian Institution for the joint excavation of prehistoric caves in southern France, have now reached a successful conclusion, and a ten-year agreement has been signed. By this agreement the rarest and most unusual finds are to remain the property of the Toulouse Museum of Natural History, but the Smithsonian Institution will have the sole right of making copies of these specimens for its own collection. All other objects found will be equally divided between the Toulouse Museum and the National Museum in Washington. The cave of Marsoulas, which is about forty-eight miles from Toulouse, is to be the first spot explored by French and American archæologists. A superficial excavation of this cave was made some years ago, and the results of this, together with the paintings and engravings to be found on the walls of the cave, reveal that it was inhabited by men belonging to the latter part of the Stone Age who lived some 20,000 years ago.

* * *

Oise-to-Aisne Canal Open

One of France's busiest canals before the war—the canal from the Oise to the Aisne—has just been reopened to traffic. Destroyed during the war, a section of it was opened to navigation in 1926, but its total reconstruction has only just been completed. This canal joins the River Oise to its tributary the Aisne, and boats which, going from Rheims to Béthune had to follow the Aisne until it joined the Oise and then go back up the Oise until they reached the series of canals which connect that river with the North Sea, can now go directly from the Aisne to the Oise, thus halving the distance. The reconstructed canal is about thirty miles long.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Traveler's Aid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Few people in our country today realize the tremendous responsibility that the Travelers' Aid Society is taking in assisting the Government in the handling of emigrants who come to our shores seeking opportunity. Today, these daring people from the Old World are treated as individuals. An intervening agency directs these pioneering people to the haven they are seeking. This agency in many instances is a branch of the Travelers' Aid Society.

Besides the caring for the individuals who have been admitted with their respective quota, there are other groups of emigrants who are here as visitors, and are allowed to stay for a limited time. The groups must not only be directed to their destination in America, but in many cases they require assistance in order to leave this country. Here again the Travelers' Aid meets the need.

The present economic conditions have brought about another emergency in the lives of these foreign-born men and women. Lack of employment has produced critical conditions that money alone can relieve. Thus, contrary to the usual custom, foreigners, who are usually the ones to send part of their earnings home to the old folks, are now asking the Travelers Aid Society to cable to the "old country" for money. The response to date to these cablegrams has been 100 per cent, or, in other words, the distance across the ocean has not broken the family circle but strengthened it.

And so today we find the Travelers' Aid Society acting not only as an agency to help emergencies of a local nature amid the traveling public, but giving a helping hand in this great migration and emigration of people from all parts of the world. WILLIAM T. PEABY.

Boston, Mass.